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Prohibition: Its Economic and Industrial Effects

MILK BECOMES BEER SUBSTITUTE IN AMERICAN WORKINGMAN'S LUNCH

Dairy and Agricultural Authorities Agree Prohibition Is Responsible—Soft Drinks Sales Show Marked Increase, Manufacturers' Books Disclose

By PROFESSOR HERMAN FELDMAN
Of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College.

Article XII. Have "Soft Drinks" and Milk Become Substitutes for Beer?

When in the old days a man was seen entering a saloon, especially if he was not alone, it was not proof perfect that his purpose was to imbibe an alcoholic beverage. In a good many instances his innocent intention was to satisfy a thirst with celery tonic, sarsaparilla or ginger ale, or perhaps even a glass of milk. Certain saloons kept a wide variety of "soft drinks," and kept them in more palatable form than the average soda store. There were probably many people who thus got the habit of drinking beer who had no strong attachment for it. Did they go back to the "soft drinks" after prohibition? Did others accustomed to beer change to such drinks?

We have seen that the production of near-beer in 1926 was only seven per cent of the output of real beer in 1914. Hence, if near-beer did not, in more than a fraction of the cases, inherit the demand for a satisfying beverage, what did?

In order to obtain answers to this question, we have considered the principal types of beverages formerly sold in saloons and soda fountains. We have examined the statistics available—which are not conclusive—and corresponded widely with the large manufacturers of soft drinks, with trade associations and with others in an authoritative position to speak.

The most significant conclusions that emerge are first, the surprising fact that milk has become one of the principal substitutes for beer in the workingman's lunch; that root beer, Coca-Cola, ginger ale and other carbonated beverages have been very favorably affected by the cutting off of the supply of real beer; that some pure fruit drinks, such as those made from oranges, have probably benefited, but that grape juice has not been affected; that tea consumption shows no evidence of increase, but that coffee consumption perhaps does.

It is also significant that, summarizing it all, we by no means account for any large proportion of the total formerly spent in saloons.

Milk Consumption

There has been a huge increase in the quantity of milk consumed in this country during the past few years. As estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture, milk for beverage and household purposes, produced in 1917 amounted to 36,500,000,000 pounds, while by 1924 it had risen to 52,772,000,000 pounds, or almost 45 per cent more, an increase far exceeding that in population. Prosperity and increased advertising of the food values of milk partly explain this marked increase, but, in the opinion of those in official positions, do not account for all of it.

That prohibition has been an important factor in promoting the popularity of milk is a view supported by every study and survey of the milk question made and by every authority with whom the writer has corresponded. Those well informed in this field are not merely confident but emphatic on the matter. An example is the reply of the executive secretary of the International Association of Milk Dealers: "There can be no denying the fact that the cutting off of beer has diverted a great deal of thirst to the drinking of milk." Similar information was obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture and other Government departments.

National Survey of Milk Consumption Credits Prohibition

The consensus of the people best informed in this matter, admirably brought out in a nation-wide questionnaire survey, undertaken by the Illinois Agricultural Association, the results of which were made public in April, 1926. Fifty-one leading dairy experts employed as heads of dairy departments of agricultural colleges, agricultural agents of railroads, managers of co-operative milk distributing agencies and milk dealers answered the questionnaire, which was sent out by the director of the association's department of dairy marketing.

Of the 51 replying, 32 definitely stated that prohibition has had an effect upon the increasing consumption of milk by the American public, seven said "No" and 11 were noncommittal. But even those who said "No" in some cases claimed some incidental result, such as the increase in the consumption of buttermilk. Hence, the association's report states emphatically, as the first sentence of its release to the press: "Prohibition was an important factor in the 27 per cent increase in milk consumption which occurred between 1918 and 1924."

Workmen Use Milk Instead of Beer

The most significant explanation brought out in the Illinois Agricultural Association report, and in several other surveys concerning the effect of the Eighteenth Amendment on milk consumption, is the observation of the widespread use of milk by the workingman as a substitute for beer. "I think one-third of the increase is due to prohibition," stated B. F. Beach, assistant secretary of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association at Detroit. "This is accounted for by the fact that in factories it is common practice for workmen to drink milk with their noon-day lunch, while in the preprohibition days it was a common thing to drink beer and eat lunch in a saloon near a factory." Similar testimony from milk dealers and officials in many other industrial centers must be omitted here for lack of space.

Last year Ethelbert M. Stewart, Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, had a survey made of some of the large industrial plants around Chicago and Pittsburgh. His report, published in the United States Daily for Aug. 20 and 21, 1926, indicates that a great deal of milk is drunk by the workers in steel works, machinery plants, foundries, and elsewhere, and has been substituted, to a considerable extent, for beer.

That this is the case was borne out strongly in the comments made by employers interviewed by the writer, and in the results of questionnaires sent to hundreds of the country's most important industrial concerns. Over 120 firms recorded their observation that prohibition had had a marked or noticeably favorable effect in popularizing milk among their employees. Many of these employers were against the Eighteenth Amendment individually. As an example, there was one builder employing 600 men, who in filling out his questionnaire checked all items "no change" except milk, which he notes to be

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Former River Bed to Be Garden Spot

Pueblo Citizens Take Active Part in Turning Unsightly Beauty to Beauty

PUEBLO, Colo. (Special Correspondence)—The old Arkansas River channel, which six years ago flooded Pueblo, is now being turned into a beauty spot by the same men who dug Pueblo out of the mire, rebuilt the city and made it safe from future overflows.

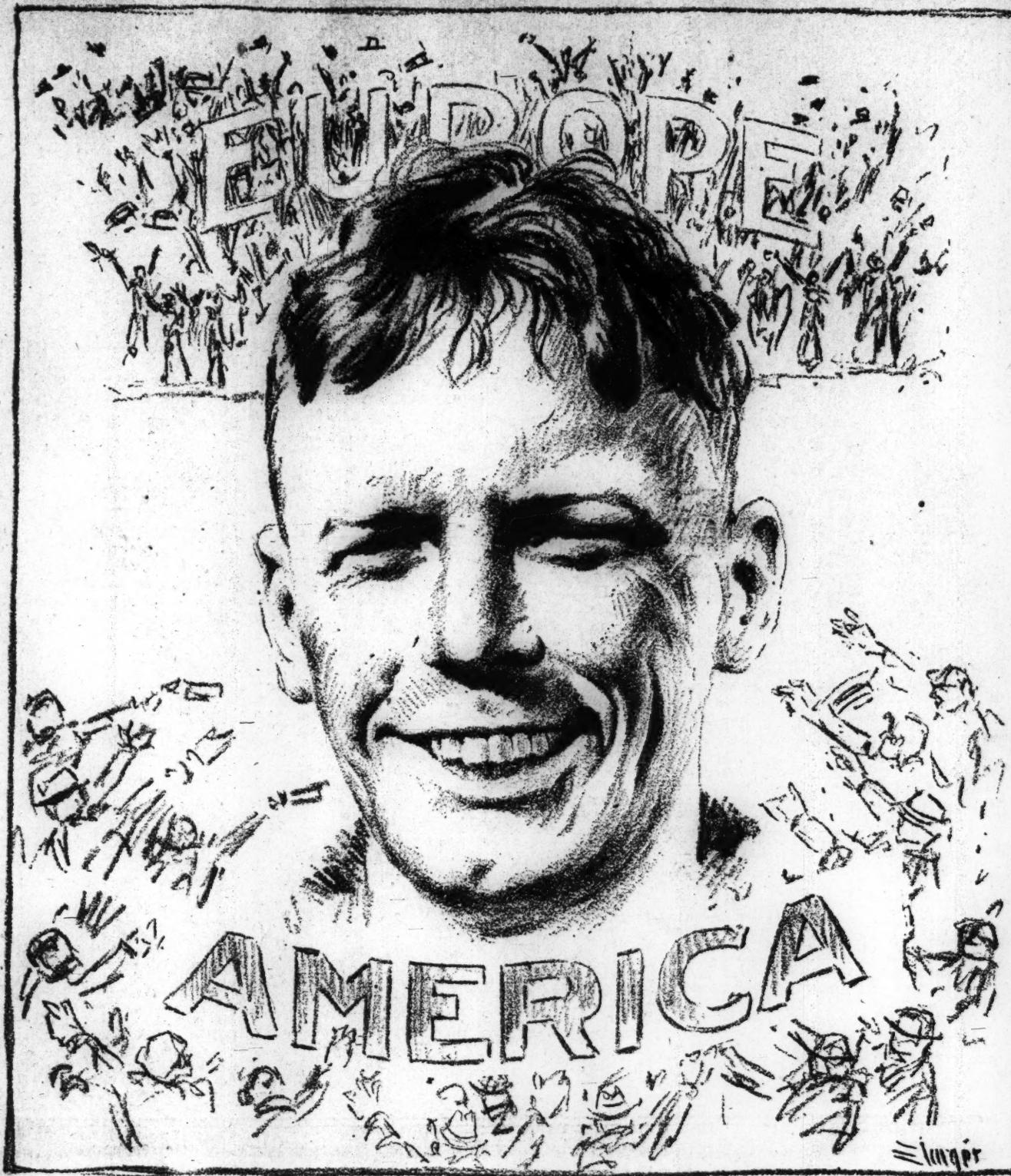
As part of the flood prevention program the river channel was moved from the business district to the Mesa Bluffs, a mile south of the old river bed. When the flow of the mountain stream was diverted into the new channel, the old course of the river became unsightly.

The ultimate result was that work has been started to convert the rock-walled channel into a sunken garden and park. To give every citizen an opportunity to help improve the course of the channel, the park department received contributions of shrubs, trees, vines and flowers.

A League of Young Citizens

UX entirely by children of South Dakota's grade schools, it teaches patriotism, reliability and the cardinal virtues. The success of its state convention is typical, as you will see in

The Christian Science Monitor
MONDAY



RECORD SURPLUS SINCE WAR, SEEN BY MR. COOLIDGE

Margin of About \$600,000,000 Indicated—Strict Economy to Continue

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The largest surplus piled up by the Treasury since the war was forecast last night by President Coolidge to government officials at the semi-annual budget meeting, but he warned that the margin of about \$600,000,000 in sight could not be turned over entirely to tax reduction.

Decreases in tax rates also must hinge, the President insisted, upon strict limitation of Government expenditures to approximately the present level.

Not only will the surplus for this fiscal year, ending June 30, exceed the high postwar record set in 1924, by more than \$100,000,000 but Mr. Coolidge declared a margin of about \$600,000 was in sight for next year.

With such a margin, he would ex-

pect that the Administration's previous estimates, except that made a few days ago by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury and accord with predictions of those who urged greater tax reduction a year ago, the President explained that much of the margin was accumulated through the return to the Treasury of capital assets and in other items which would not be available for receipts in the future.

His address was delivered in Memorial Continental Hall and as usual Cabinet members and the executive heads of all Government agencies were in attendance.

Brig.-Gen. Herbert C. Harwood, director of the Bureau of the Budget, followed the President with a demand for a curtailment of expenses during the coming year. Elimination of waste must be depended upon, he said, to offset in part increasing costs of the Government.

Through an agreement made in 1872, the president and fellows of Harvard College became trustees of a bequest of \$10,000 left by one James Arnold, a New Bedford merchant, and which it was decided should be used for the development of trees. The Harvard trustees provided some 125 acres of property in West Roxbury, bequeathed to Harvard by Benjamin Bussey. The original agreement stated that the Arboretum should contain "all the trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, either indigenous or exotic, which can be raised in the open air"; later, the Arboretum dropped herbaceous plants from its objective and concentrated on trees, shrubs and vines, whose woody stems live during cold weather.

A year and a half later Charles Sprague Sargent was appointed director of the Arboretum. According to the terms of the Arnold bequest, two-thirds of the income from the

Fund to Endow the Arboretum Goal of Mr. Sargent's Friends

Appeal Is Country Wide—Responses Already Total \$460,820—Would Have Spot Remain as Living Tribute to Arboriculturist Who Did Pioneer Work

In order that the Arnold Arboretum, which stands as a living memorial to the life work of Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent, may continue its work and become as increasingly beautiful with the years as the man who cultivated it for 54 years desired it to be, friends of the director are raising a fund to endow the arboretum.

The Boston committee formed to raise the Charles Sprague Sargent Memorial Fund for the Endowment of the Arnold Arboretum, announces that up to date the sum of \$460,820 has been received. The Boston committee is as follows: Chairman, William Crowninshield Endicott, trustee and former president Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Donald Abbott; John Stanley Ames; Albert Cameron Bunker, president Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer Crosby; George Bucknam Dorr, superintendent Lafayette National Park; Henry Sargent Hunnewell; Mrs. Charles Wyllie McKelvey; Thomas Roland, trustee Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The national committee and other local committees are now being formed to secure contributions from nature lovers and friends of Professor Sargent in other parts of the country.

Professor Sargent's Work Professor Sargent was Arnold professor of arboriculture at Harvard University and director of the Arnold Arboretum for 54 years, and he planned and created it as an artist works his picture, personally directing the planting of its trees and shrubs. He was associated with the Arboretum from 1872, the year in which it was established.

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COAL HANDLING - COSTS ARE CUT BY NEW SYSTEM

Sheds Built Into Air Instead of Spreading Over Wide Area Estimated

Costs of handling wood are expected to be cut one-half by the use of four huge cylindrical towers of cement blocks, banded with metal, being erected for the Brotherhood Coal Company directly in back of the old Vose *Plant* warehouse on Massachusetts Avenue. By building into the air instead of spreading out extensively, the company can handle 300 tons of coal a day by using the storage elevators which occupy a lot 35 feet by 28 feet. The towers, which are 50 feet high, have a capacity for 500 tons each.

Since similar coal pockets were constructed at the West Medford yard of the Brotherhood Company some time ago only two men have been required to operate the yard where on certain days as much as 300 tons of coal has been shipped out, Edward S. Burns, treasurer of the company, explained. There is a marked saving in the amount of land needed for this comparatively new type of coal storage, he continued.

The company operates coal yards in Lowell, Andover, West Medford and Framingham, where it is planned to erect similar pockets. In loading four and five-ton trucks under the old conveyor system required from 20 minutes to half an hour, said Mr. Burns, but our trucks loading at the West Medford sites require somewhere between 6 and 12 minutes.

It was explained that the silo type of cement coal pocket has not been adopted around Boston until comparatively recently.

A saving in real estate taxation is effected by the tower type of coal pockets, since there is no assessment on the height of structures.

Two of the towers on Massachusetts Avenue are nearly completed while two more will be built to form a cluster. The space in the center also affords storage space with capacity of close to the 500 tons, which each of the four towers will have. They will be 50 feet in height.

A siding is being extended out from the New Haven tracks and under this will be a dump trap where an endless conveyor will lift the coal up to any of the towers and distribute it to any of the silos by means of troughs. Loading into the trucks will be by gravity feed. Screens will be placed in the loading trough which is let down into the truck and as coal passes along over the screen it will be automatically sifted into a compartment within the silo.

There is a door through which coal can be removed that is stored below the level of the loading trough. This amount is usually left in reserve, according to Mr. Gage, who says that in case of coal shortages the space can be utilized to a good advantage.

CONTINUATION SCHOOL ENDS
John F. McGrath, master of the Michelangelo Intermediate School District in the North End, addressed the 612 young men and women who received certificates for the completion of courses in Boston Continuation School at exercises held last evening at the English High School. A program of music and a dramatic sketch, "You Tell Him," presented by young men of the class, was given.

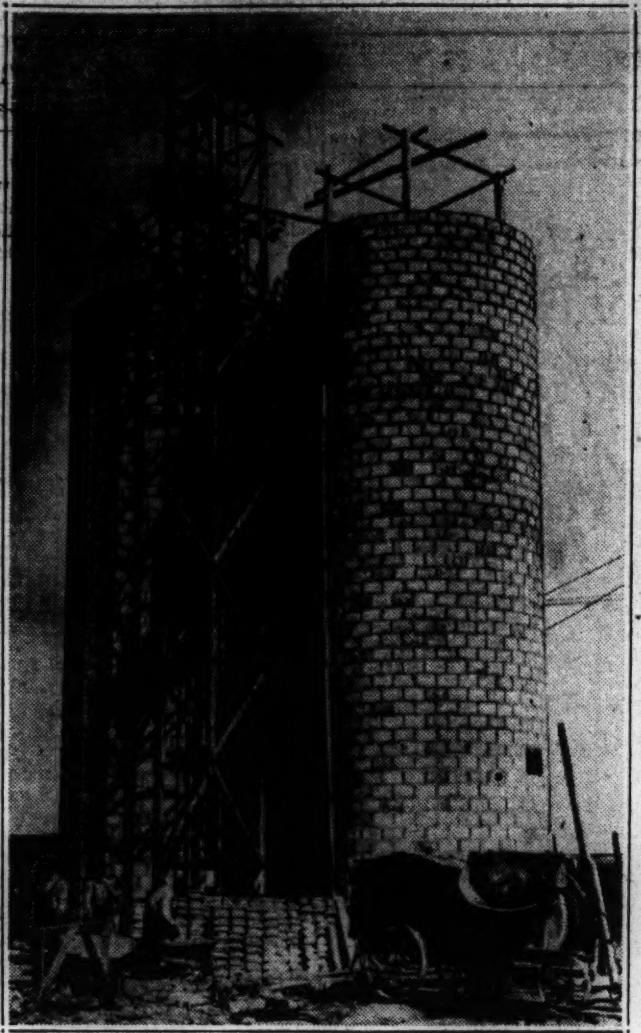
Tonight at the Pops
Pianist from "Eugénie Gagnon,"
"Invitation to the Dance,"
Weber-Bernez
Meditation from "Barber's Overture to 'The Barber's Bride,'"
"Metamorphoses,"
"Russian Easter,"
"Overture to 'Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Finlandia,'"
"La Glorie,"
"Casella,"
"Waltz No. 15,"
"Brahms-Gericke Magic Fire Music from 'The Valkyrie'"
Wagner

EVENTS TONIGHT
Boston University, Commencement Week activities; University Alumni dinner, Boston Arms.
Theaters
R. Keith's "Vauville," 2, 8.
Colonial—Fred Stone in "Cross-Cross," 8:15.
Cordell—The Solitaire Man," 8:15.
Fenway—"The Rough Riders," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Listen, Dearie," 8:15.
Art Exhibit
Musum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday and Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries on weekdays and Fridays at 11.
Isabelle Stewart Gardner Museum—Day and Evening—Theatre and State from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.
Van Allen—Paintings by Helen L. Casson Galleries—Paintings by old masters and contemporary Americans; British and American etching exhibition.
Concord Art Association—Elizabeth Wetherell Roberts Memorial exhibition.
Boston Art Club—Members' exhibition, Gray Horse Gallery—Paintings by Edith Rudin.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Bacchus—Martial exercises, Boston University, 6:30 p. m.; Daniel L. Marsh, Symphony Hall, 4.
SIXES MONDAY
Meeting of the Middlesex County League of the Voters, Old Royal Hotel, 11:30 a. m.
Boston University commencement exercises, Boston Arena, 10:30; trustees' luncheon, 12:30. Wild West show, Plymouth, Andrew Square, continues through week.

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New Type of Coal Pocket



EXPANSION SEEN EVERYWHERE OF ROTARY IDEALS

International Convention Brought to Conclusion—British President's Speech

By Wireless, via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

OSTEND, June 10—Glowing reports of the expansion of the Rotary ideal "Service before self" in Asia, Africa, Australia and South America, marked the closing session of the International Conference today. New officers were installed, after which it adjourned. Plans for spreading Rotarian methods of business ethics through the 40 nations were not the least of the important topics discussed before the delegates departed from the Kursaal.

The Melbourne Club won the attendance trophy, 10 of its 14 members having traveled 12,527 miles from Australia to Ostend to participate in the week's deliberations which go down in history as the most successful congress Rotary has ever held. No speech made in five days program elicited more favorable comment than that of Sydney Pascal, president of British Rotary. Discussing Rotarian employers and employees, he said: "We are not a dog fight but this service as its basis. Profit was the guardion essential to continued service to society."

Honor and Straight Dealing

The honor and straight-dealing of British business could not be said of the business of all countries, but were proud they might be of the position won by their fathers, they would have to admit that there was room for improvement in every business. Rotary had no exclusive call to find a specific for industrial disorders; it was no court of arbitration. But it had made a distinct contribution toward a solution of industrial discontent. Service before self, Mr. Pascal declared, meant also service to those employed, by whose labor and co-operation they made a living and ran their businesses. The first contribution the Rotarian employer could make toward the problem he continued, was leadership and "the essential of leadership is the confidence of those who are led." Merchants sought the confidence of their customers and called it good will. Why shouldn't they seek the confidence of those they employed? The fact of the matter was that industrial emancipations had not kept pace with educational political emancipation.

Times Have Changed

"Employers could not expect workmen of the present day to accept any leadership as blindly and unquestionably as workmen did in the past. Employers must undertake a new study—the study of technical efficiency, craftsmanship and the arts of successful employment. I cannot quite imagine," continued Mr. Pascal, "any art to which a man would not mind in this art of employing, the raw materials of which are the hands and hearts of our fellowmen."

Rotary, he continued, could take little corporate action to ameliorate the relations between employer and employee, but each club might aim at securing a reputation in its community as an association of men to be trusted. He was proud to say that several Rotary Clubs in Great Britain had secured honorable standing with labor in their communities. It should be remembered that it was impossible to improvise an atmosphere of confidence and trust in times of crisis and strain. Economic differences, though fruitful of international ill-will could not all be solved by the League of Nations or international governments.

Enlightened Co-operation

Most could be done by the enlightened co-operation of business and professional classes of all countries. It was there that Rotary could help.

Summing up Rotary's part in the week's program, not the least of its achievements was that which will do much to make Europe in general realize what "business America" is and increase the sympathy between the Old and the New Worlds. "Quite a different thing from what we are used to," said a leading banker to The Christian Science Monitor representative.

The reception for the fliers at the rathaus or city hall was most imposing. The American airmen drove through streets lined with cheering crowds and in company with Ambassador Schurman mounted the great staircase at the rathaus, where they were greeted by Burgomaster Boes, who was surrounded by uniformed ushers bearing wands surmounted by the coat-of-arms of the Berlin municipality.

After signing the city's "golden book" the aviators were escorted into the banquet hall to the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" rendered by Berlin's famous symphony orchestra.

Arriving at the end of the luncheon that the thoroughfares leading to Tempelhof Airfield would henceforth be known as Columbiastrasse, the Burgomaster bestowed upon the fliers and Ambassador Schurman the city's honorary plaques which are reserved for distinguished guests.

The American airmen, although hailed as heroes for their transatlantic flight, are in Germany illegally, and probably will be in some out-of-the-way parts of the European countries they visit unless they can find time, amidst the round of entertainments, to procure the necessary papers.

Levine has a passport but no visas; Chamberlin said today "I have no passport and I don't want one." Levine remarked, however, that no one had yet asked for a passport and he doubted if anybody would.

COMPRTOLERS CHANGE NAME

OTTAWA, Ont., June 10 (P)—The National Association of Comptrollers and Accountants Officers, which opened its annual convention here four days ago, was changed to the Association of Comptrollers and Accountants of the United States and Canada. W. S. Hanna, Deputy Comptroller of Baltimore, Md., was elected president to succeed Clifford Z. Cook of Springfield, Mass. T. N. Waddell of Boston was chosen second vice-president. Atlanta, Ga., was chosen for next year's convention.

We're Proud of Our Oriental Rug Department

It is lavishly complete, and conducted by Mr. Dilberian whose fame in this line is national. May we show you these beauty pieces?

Loveman, Joseph and Loeb
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Pythian Sisters' Home at Haverhill



HOME OF PYTHIAN SISTERS TO OPEN

Officials of Massachusetts Grand Lodge to Dedicate Haverhill Property

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 10 (Special) — The Massachusetts Pythian Sisters Home, formerly the Croston estate on Arlington Square, will be dedicated with fitting ceremony on Saturday. In "Green's Enemies" are Helen Elliott of Brighton, Marjorie Thurber, Port Huron, Ont., Dorothy Gurney, Waban, Innes Dowdick, New Weymouth, Florence Dowd, Amesbury, N. Y., Evelyn Wolfe, Dorchester, and Dorothy Swan, Dedham. The cast of the "Rising of the Moon," by Lady Gregory includes Lucile English, Elizabeth Curley, Needham, Helen Comstock, Buffalo, and Louise Hanson, Presque Isle, Me. The third play, "Suppressed Desires" by Gladys Cook will be enacted by Catherine and Dorothy Pittsfield, Harriet Williams, Needham, and Helen Speng, Hudson, Ohio.

The building is well situated for its purpose amid quiet and pleasant surroundings and is ready for occupancy. But few interior changes were necessary and these have been accomplished. New furniture has been placed in the building, most of it contributed by Pythian temples of the State. The gifts were so numerous that the association had to expend very little from its fund to endow the house.

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EXECUTIONS TURN GERMANY AGAINST SOVIET

Reich Indignant Over Incident—Bolsheviks' Horrifying Brutality

By Wireless

BERLIN, June 11.—The sudden execution of 20 "Whites" by the Reds in Moscow, as a counter-measure against the recent assassinations of Soviet Russian officials without the accused men having first been heard before the court, many of whom in fact have been in prison for several years, and therefore never could have been made responsible for the happenings of the past week, has called forth a storm of indignation in this country, hitherto so friendly toward Moscow.

For the first time Germany has turned against Bolshevism, for the first time it regards it from the moral point of view. The first result being that it rejects it.

Once more the true nature of Bolshevism has shown itself in its entire horrifying brutality, the Lokal Anzeiger writes. A state, it adds, which commits such crimes naturally can no longer be counted among the civilised nations, a Government which can only stay at the helm by resorting to such barbaric methods has sentenced itself, the paper continues.

Anti-English Attitude

Even the Vossische Zeitung and its noonday issue, both of which owing to their anti-English attitude are prone to take Russia's side, declare that Moscow's action has destroyed the moral prestige of the Soviet Government. No properly constituted Government—and the Soviets wish to be regarded as such—can dare commit such deeds, it is said. The strong language used by the press is due perhaps to the desire to impress Georgi Tchitcherin, who is at present staying in Berlin.

The revival of the acts of terror by Soviet Russia is regarded here generally as a proof of the strong nervousness and the feeling of extreme uncertainty in the ranks of the Soviet Government. It also shows it is said that the Third Internationale is stronger than the Government. Mr. Tchitcherin, it is believed, has informed Dr. Gustav Stresemann that he would put an end to this reign of terror as soon as he returned to Moscow, and thus his speedy departure is greatly welcomed here.

The development of Russo-Polish relations are followed with the utmost interest, but it is still doubted if war will break out.

TENANCY INCREASING, NOT LANDLORDISM

Survey Found Many Renters Become Owners

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Tenancy farming in the United States is slowly increasing but absentee landlordism is not, a study of rural conditions by the Department of Agriculture disclosed.

The apparent discrepancy in the statements is explained, the department declared, by the fact that the landlords of six-tenths of the rented farms live near by. Frequently a farmer rents his farm and moves to a village or town or to another farm. Only 5 per cent of the rented farms are owned by landlords who live out of the State in which the farms are located. The number of farms owned by persons not living in the United States is insignificant. Moreover, most farm landlords are ex-farmers.

Many Buy Farms

Apparently large numbers of men are still climbing the ladder from wage to tenancy and eventually to farm ownership, the department stated. Out of 24,000 farm landlord correspondents of the department more than four-fifths had obtained land by purchase. Only a small percentage, less than one-sixth, had obtained all their land by gift or inheritance.

The average American farm landlord has less than two tenant farms of about 100 acres per farm. About four-fifths of the owners of rented farms own one farm. Significantly of the fact that tenants frequently become owners is a table showing the ages of farm tenants. They are mostly young men. Apparently about three-fourths of farmers under 25 years of age are tenants, members of 65 farms, and over 200 tenants. An investigation among tenant farmers showed that almost one-half of them had previously worked for wages. Tenants commonly become interested in buying land after a few years' experience as tenants.

Tenants decreased in number in California, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and in nearly all parts of the section east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, and increased in many parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Louisiana and Missouri. Decreases in the percentage of tenancy from 1926 to 1925 were most conspicuous in New England and in the Pacific Coast States.

As for the Soviet charges against the British Government in connection with the executions, the authorities brand them as "absurd and ridiculous," asserting that such plots as the blowing up of the Kremlin, laid at the door of Great Britain, are outside the ken of existing Governments.

Officials declared it was the purpose of the Russian authorities in carrying out the executions, to constitute a reign of terror and to make a false appeal to the Russians' sense of nationalism through inculcating the idea that the country was being menaced by foreign powers.

Through these developments there has been an undercurrent of talk about the action of the British Government in severing relations with Russia, some of the anti-Government newspapers making use of an opportunity to renew their criticism of the state.

The Daily Chronicle doubts whether Soviet Russia is prepared to make war on Poland. "Nevertheless," it adds, "the mere threat of such a thing is disquieting. It illustrates Stanley Baldwin's folly in breaking relations, since Great Britain is left without a channel by which she could make her influence felt."

The Daily Express says: "Wouldn't it be honest to admit the stern truth that Great Britain played a contributory part in this tragedy, for as long as the Russians maintained normal relations with Great Britain, they

were forced to conduct themselves in some accordance with civilized usages."

Other commentators see in the executions a revival of the "Red Terror," and denounce the abominable. Several, speculating on the motive, conclude it really was an act of fear due to the Soviet Government's knowledge of waning power.

The Times, for instance, says:

"Weakened by internal dissensions and disturbed by a succession of political reverses, the Soviet Government has fallen into a state of panic. It sees ghosts everywhere and strikes at random into the surrounding darkness."

BALKAN DISPUTE DRAWING TO END

Jugoslavia Has Not Reaped Diplomatic Success, According to Rome Paper

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Haifa

ROME, June 11.—Reports from Tirana state that the Albanian Government has requested the dozen of the diplomatic corps in Belgrade, the Papal Nuncio to look after the assassin of Volkoff to the Russian authorities, but will do everything reasonable to satisfy Russia, and it deeply regrets the occurrence.

Wild Rumors Denied

The Soviet Embassy has issued a statement denying the wild rumors of Russian mobilization. There is neither mobilization nor preparations for putting the Red Army on a war footing. Certainly Russia appears to be indicating in its military reprisals which produce a painful impression in France. It must be remembered that Russia has eventual

ZALESKI TALKS WITH POINCARÉ ABOUT RUSSIA

France, Friend of Poland, Desires Everything Done to Avoid Further Incidents

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 11.—August Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister, before leaving Paris today for Geneva, together with M. Briand, French Foreign Minister and Emile Vandervelde, had conversations with Raymond Poincaré and M. Briand on the situation created by the recent anti-Soviet movement and the Russian reaction. France is in a special sense the friend and associate of Poland, and since it is upon Poland that Russian anger may be concentrated because Great Britain is beyond its reach, grave problems would present themselves to the Quai d'Orsay if the present uneasiness translated itself into war.

Some anxiety has naturally been entertained, but well-informed diplomatic sources believe that will be practically impossible. Poland does not intend to deliver the assassin of Volkoff to the Russian authorities, but will do everything reasonable to satisfy Russia, and it deeply regrets the occurrence.

British Anti-Bolshevist

British policy is definitely anti-Bolshevist, but it is doubted whether much support will be forthcoming.

Poland does not want to take extreme steps, and Germany is linked with France in this regard.

M. Jouhaux also asked the director of the Independent Labor Office for his opinion on the recent Fascist decree, placing the International Italian officials under the control of the Italian Government, pointing out that this was contrary to the efficiency of international organizations and a violation of the precise terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

Yesterday the French Parliament, by 370 votes against 118, approved the Government's policy regarding the prosecution of Communists, but the resolution is almost meaningless, and the statements made indicate that a large part of the Chamber is in agreement with the Communists.

It is probable that the Communists will be successful in the Aube by-election, aided by Socialist and Radical votes.

Playing One of His 700 Flutes

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, June 11.—The Christian Science Monitor's representative is informed that the Fascist decree to which M. Jouhaux refers declares in Article I that all Italians wishing to take up any kind of political work in the service of "foreign governments or international public institutions must first obtain the permission of the Italian Government." Such permission is subject to revo- cation without a reason being given and the Italian government may also order the Italian subject in question to resign after giving a period of grace to any office or mission, paid or unpaid, which may have been accepted from a foreign government or public institution, even if the said office or mission does not fall within the category defined under Article I.

Failure to comply is punishable by imprisonment for three months to a year, and the sentence carries with it loss of Italian nationality.

There are a number of Italians in the International Labor Office and the League of Nations and in international civil service to which they belongs, and are expected to carry out their duties rigidly in accordance with facts and entirely uninfluenced by national considerations.

It is felt by many, however, that the Fascist decree makes it impossible for Italians to think internationally in this manner, and thus impairs the development of the League, and the International Labor Office secretariats as completely impartial bodies of international experts which the heads of these organizations are striving to make them. The Treaty of Versailles says that the League secretariat is appointable by the secretaries-general, with the approval of the Council, and that the staff of the International Labor Office "shall be appointed by the director."

TO SEEK SPECIMENS OF UNKNOWN FLIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Dr. J. M. Aldrich, entomologist of the Smithsonian Institution, will pursue his studies in an automobile in the Black Hills and other regions where the specimens he needs to complete his collection are to be found. Half a dozen states west of the Great Plains will be visited on the quest.

Dr. Aldrich is a specialist on the Diptera, an order of insects dis-

tributed throughout the world.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Wide World Photo

In the Remarkable Collection of Prof. Dayton C. Miller of the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland, O., Are Instruments of Ivory, Jade, Bone, Various Kinds of Wood, and Metals, Including Gold and Silver. The Flute Shown in the Picture is of Glass and Was Presented to President Madison in 1813. Professor Miller Recently Won the Gold Medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia for His Researches in Sound.

EDUCATIONAL WASTE ELIMINATION URGED

More Care in Selecting Students Recommended

NEW YORK (P)—Waste in education was discussed today by Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, at the annual reunion and convention of the Technology Club, Inc., comprising the alumni clubs of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Swope, who is a graduate of the class of 1895 of the institute, declared the greatest waste in education comes from the inability of college students to learn for themselves, the position in life they intend to occupy. As a result, the speaker declared, many men appear at M. I. T. to take up the technical courses there, leaving at the end of the first year, when they find their interest tends toward other work.

The remedy for this condition, Mr. Swope said, is in the careful selection of prospective students, so that their interests would be definitely established before they take up study and waste time.

AIR CORPS CHIEF TO SUCCEDE GEN. PATRICK

WASHINGTON, June 11 (P)—Brig.

Gen. James E. Fochet was named to-day by President Coolidge to be chief of the Air Corps, upon the retirement of Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick on Dec. 13. General Fochet is not assistant to the chief of Air Corps, and his promotion will give him the rank of major-general. In making this appointment the President acted on the recommendation of Secretary Davis.

TRAFFIC GROWTH SHOWN

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Traffic counts made in this city show an increase of from 100 to 900 per cent in the number of vehicles that use the city streets since 1916. These counts, the first since 1916, show the difference in volume of traffic through a 10-year period. Vehicular traffic in Delmar Boulevard in 1909 averaged to 358 vehicles a day. It is now 990 an hour.

LUMBER

Manufacturers, wholesalers and shippers of lumber on the Pacific Coast are invited to look into facilities offered on the Beaumont-Port Arthur Ship Channel, to store lumber for interior distribution or to hold for market advance in prices. Large acreage owned by us on waterfronts.

ALSO

Pacific Coast lumber wanted for purchase, so please send your stock sheets and prices to

HARVEY W. GILBERT LUMBER COMPANY

Progressing with Texas since 1889

Gilbert Building, Beaumont, Texas, U. S. A.

claims on Polish territory, and although Poland has been seriously attacked, in 1920, and saved from defeat, only by the intervention of France.

Nobody takes the present troubles with undue pessimism. Poland is showing sangfroid and means to have in a conciliatory manner while preserving proper dignity. France desires everything done to avoid further incidents and it is pleased with the behavior of Poland.

It is remarked incidentally that M. Briand conferred with Mr. Titulescu, the Rumanian Minister, who participated in the work of the League Council. It is impossible not to discuss in Paris or Geneva, formally or informally, the Russian problem which interests many members of the League.

At the same time, another question of vital interest to Poland arises, namely, the destruction of Germany's eastern fortresses. Poland, besides France, wishes verification. It is not sufficient that Germany should declare that the conditions have been fulfilled. Yet everybody is so greatly preoccupied with Russia that it is possible other matters, however important, will be dealt with perfunctorily.

British Anti-Bolshevist

British policy is definitely anti-Bolshevist, but it is doubted whether much support will be forthcoming.

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PROHIBITION: ITS ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

very favorably affected by prohibition. Among the firms supplying statistics is a large soap company in Cincinnati, which computes the per capita consumption of milk in the employees' lunchroom in 1919, the years since prohibition, and finds that the latter period has involved an increase to over two and one-half the figure for 1919.

The workingman is not alone in substituting milk for beer at meals. In *Hotel Management*, a trade periodical, for February, 1925, an article by J. O. Dahl, service manager of the company publishing this magazine, compares 1924 statistics today with that of former years, and states: "Twenty-five per cent of all the orders for beverages in eating houses called for investigation called for milk. In all but a very few instances this milk was served in bottles and pasteurized." Thus there is indication that the change to milk as a substitute for beer is to be found in all classes of society.

Root Beer

Root beer has been consumed in immensely larger quantities since prohibition. The Charles E. Hires Company, the leading concern in this field, states: "As nearly as we can estimate, the sales of root beer have increased three to four times over since the advent of prohibition. Prior to 1919, competition in the field was not very keen. With the coming of prohibition several hundred brewers, bottlers and liquor firms turned their plants over to the manufacture of soft drinks. We believe that all manufacturers of soft drinks agreed that their business had been greatly increased on account of prohibition, although competition has become very much keener. Root beer seemed to be the soft drink most of them chose to manufacture."

Orange Juice

There seems to be no way of separating the proportion of the orange crop used for beverage purposes from that used as food. We have observed that since prohibition fresh fruit orange drinks have been very popular, and in New York alone hundreds of orange juice stands have sprung up. Many saloon corners in the heart of the city now have orange juice stands. The opinion of the trade is that this is not due to prohibition, but that it was much aided by the abolition of the saloon because it was the least objectionable substitute to the man who preferred beer.

Grape Juice

The common impression that the grape juice industry has prospered from prohibition does not seem to be borne out by statistics nor by first-hand facts supplied by people in the trade. We are informed by the president of the Welch Grape Juice Company that, while the consumption has been increasing, from a nation-wide standpoint the sale of this firm's product increased more rapidly in the 10 years ending in 1919 than it has in any period before or since.

The prosperity of this industry and the volume of its sales have depended in considerable measure on the price of the product to the consumer. This, in turn, has depended on the price of grapes, which has been abnormally high most of the time since prohibition, for reasons discussed in a later article. Of course, the industry has been growing, but the effect of prohibition does not seem very clear.

Coca-Cola and Similar Drinks

Coca-Cola and similar drinks sold at fountains have enjoyed considerable prosperity during these past few years, as public statements and financial reports amply show. A large company advertising widely has made statistical analyses of its sales which show how difficult it is to disentangle the increase of consumption due to such factors as advertising and greater purchasing power from the effect of prohibition.

This company operates in wet countries as well as dry countries. In the Province of Quebec, where liquors, light wines and beers are available under Government control, and the population is largely foreign, its volume of sales and the increases in the volume of sales have been much more marked than the volume of sales and the increase in volume in the Province of Ontario, which until recently was dry. Likewise in Cuba, where all forms of liquors are handled by every retail grocer, its volume of sales and the increased percentages are very much more marked than in some dry areas. Facts like these indicate the difficulty of disassociating any one cause of increased consumption from other causes operating at the same time, and force us back on the opinion of those with opportunities for intimate observation of conditions.

Ginger Ale

Correspondence with such representative concerns as The Clifquot Club Company, Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Cantrell & Cochrane Ltd., (C. & C.), and many others, makes it clear that the market for ginger ale has widened enormously since prohibition. Among the large firms which co-operated is well-known Boston concern which submits the following statistics of cases of ginger ale sold:

Year	Cases Sold	Year	Cases Sold
1913	223,000	1921	374,000
1914	230,000	1922	437,000
1915	237,000	1923	456,000
1916	239,000	1924	456,000

As against an increase in this firm's sales of 30 per cent from 1913 to 1919, there was an increase of 58 per cent, or almost twice as much, between 1919 and 1925. This concern states: "If beer became readily available, its restoration would have temporarily a devastating effect on our business."

However, there is considerable difference of opinion among the manufacturers on this point. Many are inclined to ascribe the great prosperity of the industry to the improved quality of the product, the greater appropriations—for publicity, the better directed advertising and the increased purchasing power of the people. Moreover, some of those who give prohibition credit for the increase in sales also point to the need of a so-called mixer or carrier for the highballs and cocktails still being made, whether with pre-war stock or with bootleg liquor.

The feelings of a good proportion of the trade may be illustrated by the comment of the president of the New Jersey Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, as reported in the New York Times of Jan. 21, 1927:

Soft drink bottlers have found business so good under prohibition that they are determined to offend neither the wet nor the dry, and let the fight go merrily on. In the first place, so much liquor is consumed under prohibition that there is a lively demand for carbonated waters for use in mixing highballs; and in the second place, so many have turned solely to soft drinks since prohibition that it would be foolish for the bottlers of carbonated beverages to offend either the wet or the dry and thereby incur the danger of losing the business from either side.

Do People Drink More Coffee or Tea Instead of Liquor?

Those engaged in the coffee and tea business are said to have looked upon prohibition with great expectations. A typical statement, found in the Tea and Coffee Trade Journal early in 1919, is the following: "There will doubtless be coffee-saloons established in the down-town business sections where people congregate during the business hours of the day. Some will doubtless take advantage and drink a cup whenever they feel a 'thirst' coming on them." The same optimism was expressed concerning the consumption of tea. One firm of tea-bottlers took the stand that: "With properly directed effort, there is no reason why the consumption of tea should not be doubled."

The figures of coffee and tea consumption are helpful in this connection. The statistics available are those of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which computes the net imports

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and calculates the per capita consumption. They are the basis of the following table:

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE AND TEA IN THE UNITED STATES, 1896-1925		
Year	Pounds per Capita	Year
1896-1900	10.07	1917
1901-1905	11.85	1918
1906-1910	11.14	1919
1911-1915	10.05	1920
1916-1920	9.89	1921
1921-1925	11.20	1922
	11.71	1923

The figures shown to indicate the per capita consumption of tea has shown no increase since prohibition; it has decreased, if the war years 1916-1920 are omitted from comparison; but the per capita consumption of coffee was slightly higher in 1921-1925 than at any other period.

It is, however, difficult to interpret the table. The years 1916-1920 show a consumption of coffee only slightly less than the subsequent period. If we ascribe this to war-time needs and to the beginning of prohibition under State laws, local option laws and national war-time restrictions, and use the years 1911-1915 as the typical pre-prohibition years, we find, nevertheless, that the 1916-1920 per capita is less than the per capita consumption of 1901-1905. While the author inclines to the belief that the increase of lunch rooms since prohibition, discussed elsewhere, and other factors have led to some drinking of coffee in place of beer or liquor, the statistics show no marked change in that respect. A survey among those in the coffee trade seems to indicate that the sentiment is rather general that prohibition has aided coffee consumption.

Summary: Substitute Beverages Compared to Liquor Consumption

We wish it were possible to make a comparison of the amount spent for all these substitute beverages with the amount spent for liquor before prohibition. There are no reliable statistics whatever of the amount actually spent in saloons. The United States Census of Manufactures gives us a figure of "Value of Products" for distilled spirits, beer and alcohol produced; but these are factory prices. In 1914 the value of such products was more than \$665,000,000, equivalent at present price levels to well over a billion dollars, to which would be added an unknown amount for the value of cereal beverages then produced, and at least \$75,000,000 for carbonated beverages and fruit drinks. The cost of a keg of beer to the saloon keeper is not an index of what was actually spent by the customers who drank it over the bar. That keg had to bear its share of the burden of refrigeration, overhead, depreciation, taxes, graft, profits and other expenses. In a later article we make an estimate of the amount spent by patrons of saloons. For the present we are considering only the value of products as reported by the manufacturers, amounting to two-thirds of a billion dollars in 1914.

As against this large amount, the value of the product for 1925 given for bottled carbonated beverages, fruit beverages and miscellaneous products by the United States Census of Manufactures is less than \$170,000,000. If the value of cereal beverages (near beer) is added, the total for 1925 reaches only \$226,027,000. To this we must add an indeterminate amount for the increased consumption of milk, and perhaps also of coffee.

Such a comparison is imperfect, yet if set up against the more prosperous economic background of these past few years, indicates that we have by no means accounted for the whole of the huge demand for alcoholic drinks. Perhaps there are other substances capable of acting as substitutes for liquor? In our next article on "Have Candy Stores, Ice Cream Parlors, Tobacco Shops and Cafeterias Benefited from Prohibition?" we shall consider other directions to which the huge pre-prohibition thirst may have been directed.

GENERAL LEE STATUE FOR FORT WORTH PARK

DALLAS, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—A large statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee will be placed on a high bluff in the city park of Fort Worth, on the banks of the Trinity River. Gutson Borglum, sculptor, announced that this would be the largest bronze equestrian statue in the United States. It will be 30 feet high.

The statue will be erected for the Julia Jackson Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, at a cost of \$130,000, and the contract has been closed. After the final model has been completed the bronze will be cast in Italy. A granite stairway 50 feet wide, will serve as an approach to the statue.

FREE MOVEMENT OF FARMERS
EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—The agreement between the Government and the railways for the free movement of farmers and their effects from the drought area in southeastern Alberta to new locations elsewhere in the province terminated at the end of May. A total of 1,000,000 head of cattle and stock and effects were moved to districts where success in raising crops was assured during the past season to the end of April.

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Broken sizes in Corsets and Corsets greatly reduced.
General reduction 10% to 35% on all Underwear of spring stock.

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Surplus \$2,115,773
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for ceiling. Colonial Brass with im- paled glass ball and prisms. This is a thoroughly Colonial fixture. Price complete.

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Prints are the basis of the following table:

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE AND TEA IN THE UNITED STATES, 1896-1925

Year

Coffee

Tea

Pounds per Capita

Year

C

Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

LORD COWDRAY'S UNDELIVERED SPEECH PRINTED

Freedom of City of Aberdeen Accepted—Lady Cowdray's Tribute

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The late Lord Cowdray was everywhere recognized as one of Britain's first citizens and many tributes of respect have been paid to his memory. Both he and Lady Cowdray were to have received the freedom of Aberdeen, an honor which had been demanded for delivery at the ceremony have been made public by Lady Cowdray, and they showed the foundations on which he believed his own success had been founded and through which she found the opportunities for her many public services.

Speaking of the formative influences which had touched his life, Lord Cowdray wrote:

"In my own case I must put in the very forefront the creation of the banks of the River Don in Yorkshire, of the village called by its founder, Sir Titus Salt, Saltire. So long ago as 1850 he conceived and carried out this perfect model of a small township, with its factories, institutes, schools, libraries and housing amenities, which have served as examples for over 70 years of what such things should be. It is more than 40 years since I last visited Saltire, but I know that even in my mind sank then a conviction of the tremendous importance of such things. To benefit one's surroundings is to introduce order and method and cleanliness where such things are not, because to me an end in themselves, apart from the joy of creating them and the pleasure and happiness the public derives from their existence."

Admiration for America

"Next in order I should place a journey to America which I undertook as a youth of 19, after having already served three years of strenuous apprenticeship in my own firm. I returned home with an intense admiration for the Americans. I marveled at their progress during a short 100 years of existence as a nation. Some of their methods of work were instructive; their energy and ambition infectious. I returned to England seeking no reason why the great work which I had done in America could not be done elsewhere. Yet within a few years I had the real joy of contracting on behalf of my firm with an American company for the completion of the tunnel under the Hudson River between New York and Jersey City."

"Of the influences which shape one's life, nothing comes into the same category with the great crowning influence which a man experiences in that perfect partner, a well-mated wife. To you, my wife, who shares with head and heart the successes and failures, who gives due encouragement, but has the courage to administer the home truth, unpalatable but necessary sometimes, who is never afraid of responsibility, but is prepared to start life afresh should need arise—such a partner is beyond praise or price."

No Royal Road to Success

"I would like to say one thing to the men and women who must carry on the work of the world. In no part of it—and I have worked in many—in there any short cut or royal road to success; and success includes much more than mere money-getting. I say this because I am so often asked by anxious parents how they can assure the success of their children, as if there were a secret to divulge. Nobody

DIRECTOR OF BIG IRON WORKS FAVERS CO-OPERATION WITH MEN

Manager of Large Concern Addresses Industrial Welfare Committee—Questions Profit-Sharing

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—That works committees were sound and beneficial alike to employers and employees, but that they must grow from the bottom and not from the top, was strongly held by E. J. Fox in his address to the Industrial Welfare Conference. Mr. Fox was able to speak with some knowledge of his subject for he is managing director of a big ironworks in the midlands which employs some 14,000 workers in its own and allied industries.

The line that his firm had taken was to work in co-operation with the trade unions and to exercise joint control with them. Matters ordinarily dealt with by the unions, such as prices and hours of working, were not interested in. With regard to the much discussed question of profit sharing and representation on the directorate, Mr. Fox was very doubtful as to the real value of this to labor. Nothing stood in the way of a able man rising from the bottom to the top. He had as a director in his own firm a man who had started as a boy at 6s. a week.

Profit sharing and copartnership sounded better on paper than they actually were in practice. He believed personally in payment by results. The worker appreciated a regular addition to his pay for good work done far more than an annual bonus or dividend. Also if a worker was appointed to a seat on the board of directors he very soon lost touch with his fellows and was often regarded with a certain amount of suspicion. His expense was that about eight years was the average life of most copartnership concerns.

But works committees had proved of the greatest value. They kept the men in touch with the management. A worker who would not think of making a complaint or bringing a small grievance to the notice of his

can assure the success of another. A man must stand on his own feet. The inexorable law is character, and let every young man ambitious to succeed feel he has lost his way until he finds a job which absorbs all the best of himself. Success is sweet. Today, truly I realize how profoundly sweet it is, but the joy is in the doing. Not the end of the journey, but the traveling is what makes life worth while."

Lady Cowdray wrote that of all things for which she was thankful, the opportunities for helping others came first. She said she felt that any such opportunity she let slip would be an accusing angel; any burden she took up would be a load; a wonderful way of lightening its own load. "I shall always be thankful," she said, "that life gave me a partner who answered both of the following questions in my own spirit: The first, 'Is woman's place necessarily limited to the home?' and second, 'Should married women work?' To that freedom I owe today's freedom, if in any sense at all I have any claim to deserve it at your hands."

NORWAY'S DRINK LAW OPERATING

Little Change Has Been Effected by Great Efforts of Liquor Party

OSLO, Norway (Special Correspondence)—Norway's new liquor law went into effect recently. The liquor party must be greatly disappointed with its labor. The common idea was that after the vote of last year there would be a free and open sale permitted throughout the country. The Norwegian Government, however, has wisely decreed that the liquor traffic must be kept closely confined within the law.

The new law practically re-establishes the same conditions as existed prior to 1917, when the sale of distilled liquors (with more than 16 per cent of alcohol) was prohibited. Thus, in all the places where prohibition was gained by popular vote such will be upheld. The general position may be summarized as follows:

The sale of distilled liquors will be prohibited in all municipalities with less than 4000 inhabitants, and in all parishes throughout the country.

All persons under 21 years of age are prohibited buying distilled liquors or being served with drinks in restaurants.

The transportation of distilled liquors by post is strictly prohibited.

In former times, local veto is established in all municipalities having more than 4000 inhabitants, and prohibition can be secured locally by a majority vote.

In 1917 there were 12 municipalities where the sale of distilled liquors was permitted. Under the new law these permissions are maintained. Four of these municipalities, however, happen to have populations of less than 4000; the permission to sell distilled liquors here is not to operate after June 30, 1928, according to the new law. The other nine municipalities may sell unless prohibited from so doing by a local veto poll, which may be taken in the autumn of 1928 and each autumn at periods of six years' interval.

Of the other municipalities having more than 4000 inhabitants there are 20 which under the new law will have the power to put local veto into operation in the autumn of 1928, when a majority vote will be able to decide whether prohibition shall be continued as at present.

The hours for bottle-sale are fixed from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. from Monday to Friday, but on Saturdays it is from 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. No sale on Sunday to be permitted. Restaurants and hotels having special permits may sell from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m.



From a drawing by M. Becker.
The Fine New Headquarters of the Quakers, Near Euston Station, to Which Came Friends From All Parts of Britain and Abroad to Attend the Two Hundred and Sixtieth Annual Meeting of the Society.

Quakers Hold 260th Assembly in Fine New London Building

Friends From Many Countries Attend Annual Meeting Held at New Headquarters—Duty Toward Social Questions Is Much Discussed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The members of the Society of Friends in Great Britain recently held their 260th yearly meeting in their fine new headquarters at Friends' House, opposite Euston Station, London.

The week of meeting opened with the Swarkestone Lecture, at which H. K. Silcock, secretary of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association, spoke on "Tourist and the World's Unrest." He pleaded for a fresh "publishing of truth" for he said, the world was longing for a message which was simple, not identified with complex ritual or creed, free from all risk of comparison with imperialism, militarism, or capitalism, and one which must never be confounded with western civilization.

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The tabular statement of the society, presented to the yearly meeting, reports a net increase of 67 members during the year. This is despite the fact that last year the German Quakers, who formerly were included in the London yearly meeting

with the University of Paris, on the following day.

It will be recalled that the Prince opened the Canadian House some months ago, and that he then expressed the hope that a similar residential center for English students studying in Paris would be founded in due course. Following a Mansion House meeting, the erection of the *Maison Anglaise* was decided upon.

Scots to Restore Livingstone Home

EDINBURGH (Special Correspondence)—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Scottish national memorial to David Livingstone held recently, arrangements were completed whereby the property at Blantyre will shortly come into possession of the committee. The work of restoration will be begun as soon as possible. F. C. Mearns, the architect of the Scottish Zoological Park and the University of Jerusalem, will be in charge of the operations under the scheme.

At present funds permit only of the more urgent work being proceeded with, which includes, in addition to fencing and extensive repairs to Livingstone's house, the utilization of the adjoining cottages for the purposes of exhibits and caretaker's quarters. Tree planting in the park will later be undertaken to undo the effects of recent vandalism, and it is proposed to enlist the help of the local school children in the planting of trees of all kinds.

A feature capable of attractive development is a large natural amphitheater on the banks of the Clyde, most suitable for the holding of open-air celebrations on the occasions of large gatherings. It has been suggested that this might form a unique memorial to the great explorer—a noble open-air auditorium of dignified design in tune with surroundings and symbolic of the man who loved free air and wide spaces.

Senior Postal Officials to Withdraw From Politics

Delegates at Norwich Conference Vote to Cease Affiliation With Trade Union Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Post Office Controlling Officers Association, comprising 4000 of the more senior British postal and telegraph workers, has decided to withdraw from politics by ceasing its affiliation with the Trade Union Congress, the Labor organization responsible for last year's general strike. A resolution to this effect has been passed by 60 votes to 30 at a conference of delegates held at Norwich. This resolution says "in opposition to the bill, and passed instead a resolution of support, singling out for especial approval the section which makes it illegal for any trade or other public authority to enforce the condition of employment or continuance in employment of any person that he should or should not be a member of a trade union."

The argument that prevailed was that since post office workers are pledged to support whatever political party may be in power they ought not to identify themselves with Labor any more than with the Conservatives or the Liberals.

At the same time that this conference was going on at Norwich, the Union of Post Office Workers, a rank-and-file organization representing 80,000 post and telegraph operatives in session at Great Yarmouth, took a diametrically opposite view. This conference's presidential address, for example, describes as "the summit of reaction and achievement" the Government's Trade Union Reform Bill now before Parliament.

The fact is that the position of civil servants under this bill is a matter of the warmest controversy. The Labor movement is fighting the measure by all the means at its disposal and regards the sections re-

lating to civil servants as entirely undesirable. On the other hand, so important and representative a public body as the general purposes committee of the London County Council, which controls the local administration of the British metropolis, supports the measure. It rejected at a recent meeting a resolution moved by Richard Coppel on behalf of the Labor members of the Council, in opposition to the bill, and passed instead a resolution of support, singling out for especial approval the section which makes it illegal for any trade or other public authority to enforce the condition of employment or continuance in employment of any person that he should or should not be a member of a trade union.

The committee recalls in this connection that it had experienced during the general strike of last year the inconvenience caused in some of its services by reason of employees breaking their contract of service."

MAY BUY MAGNETIC TRUCK

CALGARY (Special Correspondence)—The city officials have written to a number of highway commissioners in the United States for information regarding the use of magnets to pick up spikes, nails and pieces of wire from roads as they are being cleared. It is proposed to secure a magnetic truck on the highways surrounding Calgary. The state highway engineer of Nevada has written to the Calgary officials telling of the successful results they have secured from using a road-clearing magnet equipment in their State.

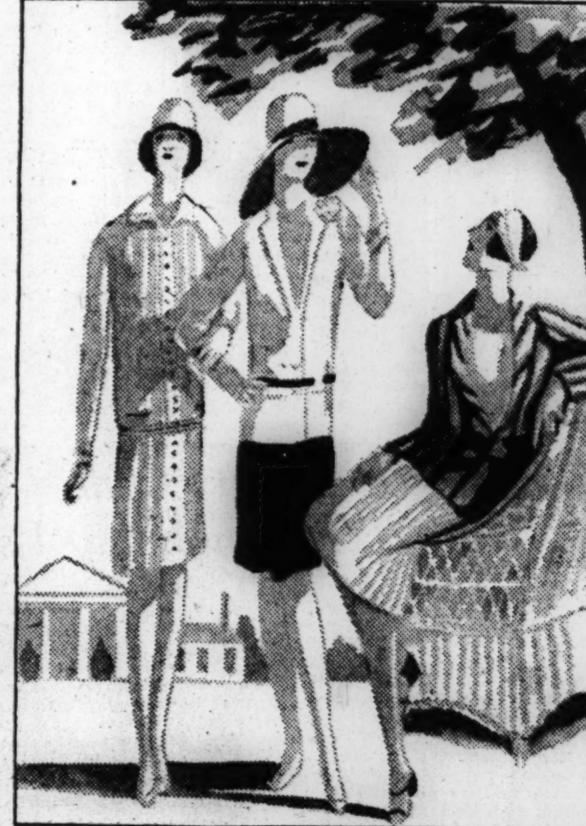
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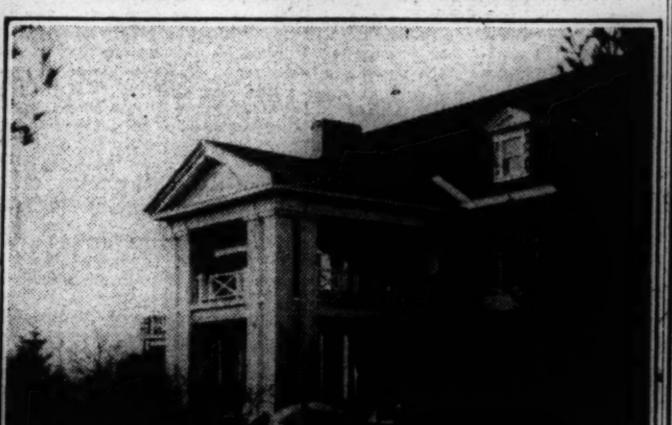
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For Every Summer Mood



French hand-made frock with exquisite needlework details, \$65
The new pique reefer frock with plaited silk skirt \$65
Very successful is the striped flannel blazer \$13.50

Cornish, N.H., at Vermont Border



OVERLOOKING THE BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT VALLEY AND GREEN MOUNTAIN RANGE. 160-ACRE FARM, ABOUT ONE-HALF TILLABLE, AND THE REMAINDER PASTURE AND TIMBERED

COLONIAL HOUSE: Red cedar shingled roof and shingled sides; copper gutters and flashings; stone foundation; laundry and hot water heater in large cellar; broad porches on all sides; winding drive between elms and pines; fine lawn; large garden in front; rockery and sunken garden in rear.

First Floor: Six large rooms, hall, kitchen and butler's pantry, closets, refrigerator room and lavatory.

Second Floor: Six master's bedrooms, three bathrooms, billiard room, hall and closets; two servants' rooms, linen room, halls and closet.

GARAGE: Capacity for three cars; engine and storage battery for electric light and power, furnishing lights for all buildings.

FARM BUILDINGS: Dwelling for farmer, frame, one and one-half stories.

First Floor: Five rooms and bathroom; wood and storage shed.

Second Floor: Four bedrooms and attic; spring water.

CHAUFFEUR'S COTTAGE: Six rooms and bath; furnace heat; spring water.

BARN: Ample capacity for farm products, cows, horses and young stock.

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Travel and steamer coats	\$35 to \$135
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SPORTS DEPARTMENT—THIRD FLOOR

MORE HOUSES UNDER HAMMER TO MAKE WAY FOR NEW TUNNEL

Five in Good Condition to Be Sold, But Buyer Must Agree to Remove Them so Dorchester Rapid Transit System Can Progress

Five more houses in good condition and of a size and style that are in good demand, according to the advertisement of the Boston Transit Department, are about to be put up for the number of the municipal auctioneers next Wednesday in order that the new Dorchester rapid transit system may move unimpeded on its way.

"But the auctioneer's hammer will not fall, continues the advertisement, unless the final bidder will agree to move them from their present foundations on Beale and Bruns-wick Streets.

Fifty-five buildings between Andrew Square and Field's Corner have already given way to the line of march of the new tracks and many more must relinquish their present standing at Peabody Square to make room for the station to be constructed there.

First of Nine New Stations

It is with the recent completion of the Columbia Station, however, that the first definite milestone of the new Dorchester system has been reached. It is the first of nine stations, three of which at least will be finished and ready for service before the end of the year, according to Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, the head of the Transit Department.

This first station, replacing the old Crescent Avenue stop of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, faces on Columbia Road, which at this point rises over a bridge across the railroad tracks. It has a small waiting room, change boxes, and turnstiles on the street level, with a broad flight of steps running down to a covered cement platform 300 feet long on the track level.

The Columbia Station will probably be called upon to take care of much of the nonresidential traffic of the new line, situated as it is within a stone's-throw of the recently opened Columbia Park, with the broad curve of the popular Carson Beach "swimming hole" within plain sight. Its proximity, also, to the Strandway and other bathing beaches, and to the Columbia playground, will insure the station of a use commensurate with its need.

The two stations now under construction at Savin Hill and Field's Corner, however, will undoubtedly receive the bulk of the residential traffic. Savin Hill is the very center of a large residential district, and Field's Corner is in direct connection with the trolley services in that section, and also with the buses now operating on Adams Street.

Department's First Big Job

The completed Dorchester system will enable the trains from Cambridge to South Boston, now stopping at Andrew Square, to continue through the new tunnel under Dorchester Avenue, and, running along the line of the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, to pass through the Columbia, Savin Hill and Field's Corner stations, and on

to Shawmut, Ashmont, Cedar Grove, Mattapan and Milton. Permanent stations along the line of the Columbia station have been designed by William D. Austin, consultant architect of the Transit Department.

This \$10,000,000 enterprise is the first large transportation construction job for which the Transit Department has been called upon to

furnish complete equipment. Heretofore the Elevated Company has co-operated in helping to furnish track and power facilities. But in this case the Dorchester extension act specifies that the city complete the job to the last detail, with the exception of the rolling stock.

And the engineers of the Transit Department have already overcome a host of difficulties in their contest against unfavorable weather conditions in the construction of the Dorchester tunnel, the erection of bridges to replace those that were taken down, and the demolition and removal of houses in whole or in part from the line of the road bed, and in the blasting down through 20 feet of rock at Savin Hill, where each blast had to be timed in the fraction of a second in order that the train service of the near-by railroad might not be interfered with.

Boston Scout Rally Season Ends with Fourth District in Dedham

Parade to Exercises—Dedham, Hyde Park, Readville, Milton, Westwood, Dover and Islington Troops Take Part—Make Excellent Showing

The Boston Boy Scout rally season closed today with the annual gathering at the Dedham Community House grounds of Scouts in the Fourth District of the Boston Connell, including Dedham, Hyde Park, Readville, Milton, Westwood, Dover and Islington.

Interspersed between the contests were demonstrations by the Scouts, including the building of a bridge by five boys in less than five minutes, the bridge being 20 feet long and capable of supporting 3000 pounds. There were five other demonstrations of Boy Scout feats, all going on simultaneously in different parts of the field.

SHIPPER'S BOARD CLOSES MEETING

W. F. Garelion Is Re-elected Chairman, and Burlington Chosen for Next Session

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 11 (Special)—The second annual meeting of the New England shippers' advisory board was brought to a close with the re-election of William F. Garelion, of Boston, as general chairman, the election of Burlington, Vt., as the convention city for the seventh regular session next September and statements by representatives of 18 railroads operating in the six northern states.

George A. Wood, president of the New Hampshire Chamber of Commerce, expressed his approval of the attitude of the Governor of the State and the president of the Boston & Maine regarding the policy of the rail system and Granite State. With this spirit of co-operation there will be a great chance for both the railroad and the State to prosper, he declared.

The rally opened formally with Scout ceremonies centering about a temporary "altar" in the middle of the field. On this "altar" was a fire, lighted by sparks from friction.

Boston Terriers Hold Interest in Ladies' Dog Club Show Entries

74 Are Entered for Showing on June 17, but They Are Outdone by Shepherds, 90 of Which Will Be Bench'd—One Pug Dog to Be Seen

Already 700 dogs have been entered for the Ladies' Dog Club show which is to be held Bunker Hill Day, next Friday, on the Jonathan White estate at Boylston and Summer Streets, Brookline.

The list of patronesses includes Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Mrs. Gordon Abbott, Mrs. E. Waller Cummings, Mrs. Maurice J. Curran, and Mrs. George H. Monks of the Welfare committee. Mrs. E. H. Seagrave is president of the club.

The judges are: Dr. H. W. Church, Bristol, R. I.; W. Spring, Boston; Clarence N. Grey, Beverly, Mass.; T. Flannery, Boston; John H. Lacey, Boston; Miss Rachel B. Kemp, Braintree; Peter Jacques, Pawtucket, R. I.; Lawrence J. O'Connor, Newburyport; George E. Peabody, Medford, Mass.; William S. Baer, Baltimore; J. L. Card, Wellesley; Stanley J. Hale, New York; Mrs. Roger H. O'Brien, Framingham, Mass.; Arnault B. Edgerly, Boston; Clarence C. Stetson, Bangor, Me.; W. Enos Phillips, Catonet, Mass.; W. H. Ebeling, Dover, N. J.; J. Macey Willets, New York; Capt. E. H. Chipman, East River, Conn.

Among the rare dogs being shown are a line of six poodles, a small French poodle by Mrs. William Goff of Concord. The Misses Quinae, of Worcester, Mass., are showing six of the nine Chesapeake Bays entered. One pug dog is entered, the first for some time. The Misses de Coppel of Narragansett Pier are showing six of the Welsh terriers entered. Miss Frances Porter is showing a Cairn terrier.

There are more shepherd dogs entered this year than any other kind. W. H. Ebeling is judging. Another large entry is 30 Sealyhounds, Bayard Tuckerman Jr., and T. Dickson Smith of Boston and Dudley. Prof. Rogers of Danvers, being among the exhibitors of this growing favorite. As a judge for Boston were selected the Boston terrier, the shepherd dog and the French bull are the most popular breeds in this vicinity, judging by the entry record.

The list of entries is as follows: Alredale terriers, 9; beagles, 2; Belgian sheepdog, 1; bloodhound, 1; Boston terriers, 74; bulldogs, 17; bull terriers, 14; cairn terriers, 20; Chesapeake Bays, 9; chow chows, 25; collies, 6; dachshund, 1; deerhounds (Scottish) 1; English toy spaniels, 2; foxhounds, 3; fox terriers, 42; French bulldogs, 62; greyhounds, 1; great Danes, 4; griffon (Brussels), 1; Irish terriers, 16; Kerry blue terrier, 1; Newfoundland, 3; Old English sheepdog, 1; present law.

Massachusetts Library Club Would Solve Censorship Issue

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., June 11 (Special)—Discussion of book censorship in Massachusetts and the problem it presents for librarians, should be by means of the law so that a house shall be a whole and not for a few paragraphs, by the appointment of a commission by the Governor consisting of prominent laymen, librarians, teachers and others, which might render decisions regarding the sale and distribution of books, or by making a resolution of a censorship state-wide instead of having it regulated by local courts, was the chief business at this afternoon's session of the Massachusetts Library Club which opened its annual meeting with a dinner at the Hotel Rockmore last evening.

Club Expected to Act

It is expected that the club will pass a resolution expressing its dissatisfaction with the wording of the law and that it will approve a plan to mold public opinion and to enlist the concerted interest of educational executives throughout the State in forming an enlightened policy "on this much-misunderstood subject."

Leslie T. Little, Librarian of the Waltham Public Library, suggested a solution, which included his suggestion that from a legal point of view the situation is no different now from what it has been any time during the last 75 years or since 1852, when this law was passed; and that legally, librarians may continue to exercise their choice as usual, but he said that the law as it now stands is subject to both neglect and abuse, and that literal interpretation of its wording would bar from library shelves and book shops the books of many writers, some of whose works have been long regarded as library gems.

In view of the recent novel which Massachusetts has had, because of the book censorship, Mr. Little said, librarians generally were anxious to see a modification of the present law.

SALEM UTILITY ISSUE APPROVED OVER DISSENT

Commissioner Stone Criticizes Price as Giving Virtual Dividend

And the engineers of the Transit Department have already overcome a host of difficulties in their contest against unfavorable weather conditions in the construction of the Dorchester tunnel, the erection of bridges to replace those that were taken down, and the demolition and removal of houses in whole or in part from the line of the road bed, and in the blasting down through 20 feet of rock at Savin Hill, where each blast had to be timed in the fraction of a second in order that the train service of the near-by railroad might not be interfered with.

This \$10,000,000 enterprise is the first large transportation construction job for which the Transit Department has been called upon to

six per cent preferred stock ahead of the no par common.

"At the price approved for the new shares of the gas company, it is evident that the holding company can put its securities on a 5 per cent basis and obtain therefore the securities of the gas company on a 5 per cent basis on the dividends. This would enable the holding company to issue approximately 50 per cent more shares of its no par common than it received in the utility and to pay the same rate on these additional shares that it now has on its existing stock. I am not convinced that this is in the public interest."

"At the price this company's stock is now selling for and the price at which the new issue has been approved by the majority, a stockholder who owns 10 shares of the stock of this gas company could sell his rights on 5 of these shares and with the money he receives for them could purchase two more shares. This effect is equivalent to a 50 per cent stock dividend and is not in the conception of the legislative intent of the act relating to the issue of new stock by our gas and electric companies or in my interpretation of his dissenting opinion, Commissioner Stone," says.

"I do not agree with my associates regarding the price at which the new stock of this company is to be issued. Section 15 of chapter 164 of the general laws relating to increases in capital stock by gas and electric companies, provides that the

With Commissioner Everett E. Stone dissenting, the Massachusetts State Department of Public Utilities has approved the issue by the Salem Gas Light Company of 12,953 shares of new capital stock of the par value of \$35 each. The stock would be issued at \$31.25 a share.

The proceeds from this issue, amounting to \$404,781.25, would be applied to outstanding obligations of the company.

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"I do not agree with my associates regarding the price at which the new stock of this company is to be issued. Section 15 of chapter 164 of the general laws relating to increases in capital stock by gas and electric companies, provides that the

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TOURS ATTRACT FACULTY STAFF OF WELLESLEY

Many Will Study Abroad
This Summer—Some
Will Lecture

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 11 (Special)—Lecture tours, study abroad and in America, travel abroad, and teaching in summer schools will be the chief occupations of the Wellesley College faculty during the summer vacation.

In the Department of English Literature, Prof. Vida Scudder will give a course of 10 lectures on the followers of St. Francis, at the Wellesley-Episcopal Church Summer School. After this she will sail for Italy and France to spend the winter continuing her Franciscan studies. Miss Anne Kimball Treadell, associate professor, will spend the summer in Europe.

Prof. Sophie Chantal Hart, head of the department of English composition, will visit Rumania with the group of professors invited by Rumanian professors who visited this country last summer under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation. Miss Helen Lockwood of the composition department will visit a training school at Hereford, England, and may attend the Progressive School conference at Locarno. Miss Edith C. Johnson, assistant professor in the department, is chaperoning a World Acquaintance Tour of Wellesley students to England and the Continent. Miss Elizabeth Mainwaring, associate professor in English composition, and Mrs. Noel Hodder, professor of history, will spend the summer in England. Miss Mainwaring has permission to see Hugh Walpole's collection of Scott manuscripts and intends to work at the British Museum.

Alfred H. Barr, associate professor of art during the past year, will sail in July to spend a year of study abroad. Miss Myrtilla Avery, associate professor of art, will spend the summer in Rome working on the Exultet Rolls on Southern Italy. Miss Louise McDowell, head of the department of physics, will also be in Italy preparing for publication the work she did last year on "The Dialectic Properties of Glass with Special Reference to Its Use in Condensers in Alternating Current Circuits." Miss Margaret Hayden, associate professor of zoology, will spend the summer in Norway and Sweden.

Walter Smith of the economics department will spend the summer in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Curtis of the department of history and Bible, will spend the summer on a Mediterranean tour, going especially to Palestine and Egypt. Members of the philosophy department who will be abroad this summer are Prof. Thomas Proctor and Miss Flora MacKinnon, assistant professor.

Professor Judith Williams of the department of history, who holds one of the Guggenheim scholars, will leave for England to begin her research work in August.

Prof. Hamilton MacDougall of the department of music will lecture during the summer at the Blanche Dingley-MacDowell summer school at Wellesley College. Professor MacDougall will conduct a course on appreciation in music. Miss Helen Sleeper of the music department will assist at the summer school at the Anne Paige Kindergarten at Wellesley. Miss Jean Wilder of the music department will spend the latter part of the vacation teaching at the Playhouse in the Hills Association in Cumington, Mass.

Miss Edith Moses of the department of reading and speaking will study public speaking at Harvard during the summer.

BUY FEW POTATOES, COMMISSION ADVISES

Speculation Is Charged as
Cause of Recent Price Rise

To prevent further increases in the price of potatoes and to bring about lower prices, Charles H. Adams, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life advised the public yesterday to "curtail consumption, substitute other foods and buy only from hand-to-mouth."

He says that the commission is investigating to find the reasons for the rapid rise in potato prices from \$2.50 to \$5 per 100 pounds since May 28, saying that "it is claimed by some consumers that market manipulation or speculation is a factor in the present high prices." The statement adds:

"According to a recent report of the Federal Department of Agriculture, the chief cause of the advance seems to be a temporary lull in the car-to-car movement. Shipments of late have been reported as being considerably below those of this time last year, but total receipt figures at the Boston market this season are far in excess of last year."

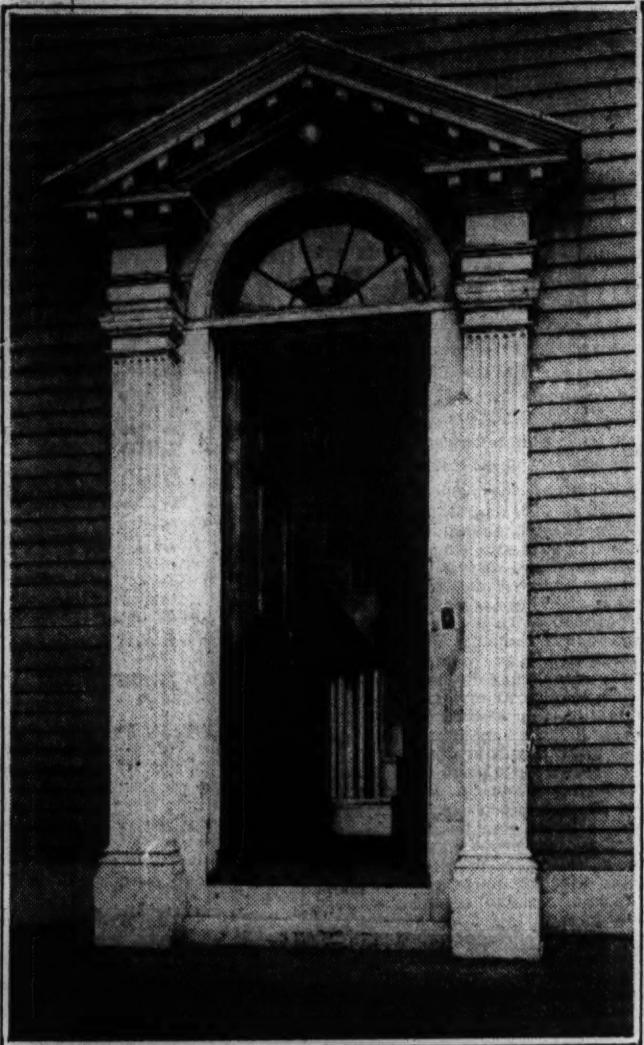
"It is reported that fully one-third of Boston's receipts of potatoes during the past week originated in Canada. Whether the weather or other conditions are responsible for the falling off in shipments from the South is not known. However, North Carolina is becoming more active in shipments and first shipments of Virginia potatoes are reported."

SHOE FIRMS GET OVERTIME PERMITS

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 11 (Special)—Several permits for overtime work on Saturday forenoon were granted yesterday by Edwin Newell, chairman and neutral arbiter of the Shoe Board of Arbitration, to be in effect today. Among the concerns seeking the overtime privilege were: Ornate Shoe Company, Cheley & Rugg Company, Knights-Allyn Company, and the Modern Shoe Company.

The shoe industry started the summer five-day week schedule on the first Saturday in the month, but Saturday morning privileges are available through application to the shoe board if the chairman finds conditions warranting overtime operations.

One of Salem's Graceful Doorways



Entrance to Grace House, 385 Essex Street, Salem, Mass., Showing Beautiful Circular Staircase.

NEW ROYAL ARCH HONOR AWARDED

Diplomas Presented to Past
High Priests of Ros-
lindale Chapter

Past High Priests' diplomas were presented for the first time in Roslindale Royal Arch Chapter to the three Past High Priests at the fifth anniversary celebration of that body in the Roslindale Masonic Temple last night. Harry G. Pollard of Lowell, Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts. Diplomas of this type have only recently been authorized by the Grand Chapter and are usually given out by Deputy High Priests.

The diplomas were presented to Joseph T. Paul, John A. Johnson and George P. Beckford. The festivities started with a banquet, at which Dudley H. Ferrell, Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, made an address of the aims and ideals of Freemasonry. Mr. Pollard addressed the chapter in the lodge room.

A roll-call of charter members was followed by greetings to them and the newer members by Curtis Chipman, Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter. A memorial address by the Rev. Warren P. Landers was followed by the deposit in a copper box of a message from Edward H. Whittemore, presiding High Priest of Roslindale Chapter, and officers of that body, to those who govern the chapter 45 years from now and to be opened at the 75th anniversary.

The box which also contains current newspapers, photographs, a list of charter members, a copy of the Bible and several other articles, was sealed with elaborate ceremonies. Appropriate music was provided by the Boston Commandery Choir, under direction of F. J. Anshein.

Arthur D. Prince, Lowell, Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts was the final speaker.

OHIO MAN WINNER OF WINTHROP PRIZE

Yale University Makes a Num-
ber of Awards

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 11 (Special)—Mitchell Levensohn of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been awarded the first prize of the Winthrop Prizes, Yale University's. The Winthrop Prizes are awarded to juniors in Yale College "for the most thorough acquaintance with the Greek and Latin poems" as shown in an examination.

The Stone Trust Corporation awarded to a sophomore in the Sheffield Scientific School for excellence in that subject, is divided between Philip J. Michael, of West Suffield, Conn., and Albert L. Ruiz, of Upper Montclair, N. J.

The Charles Lathrop Pack Foundation Prize of \$100 for the best original article of popular interest on some forestry subject has been awarded to Clifford G. Riley of Milford Bay, Ont.

Thomas I. Emerson of Demarest, N. J., won first prize of the Lucius F. Robinson prizes for special proficiency in Latin.

RINDGE TECH GIVES DIPLOMAS

Diplomas were presented to 135 graduates of the Rindge Technical School in Cambridge by Mayor Edward Quinn at graduation exercises held in the school auditorium last evening. The Albert L. Ware prize was awarded to William D. Sullivan. Carl Ikes received the Lincoln medal, Robert L. Tarbox the Washington Franklin medal and Kenneth McDonald and John Skinner the Helen W. Metcalf Memorial Prize.

SHEET GROWERS TO MEET

BOWDOINHAM, Me., June 11 (Special)—The sheep industry in Maine is expected to receive impetus as a result of the meeting to be held here next month. The Bowdoinham Sheep & Wool Growers' Association, and with the co-operation of W. B. Kendall, proprietor of the Long Branch Sheep Farms which are the largest in the state.

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The shoe industry started the summer five-day week schedule on the first Saturday in the month, but Saturday morning privileges are available through application to the shoe board if the chairman finds conditions warranting overtime operations.

MOUNT HOLYOKE ALUMNAE MEETS

Led by the Class of '77 the Reuniting Classes Present 'Stunts' on Pageant Field

SOUTH HADLEY, June 11 (Special)—Today is alumnae day at Mount Holyoke College. All yesterday afternoon alumnae were arriving, some of them from long distances, and some after years of absence from the college. A meeting of the alumnae association was called this morning in Student Alumnae Hall, at which Dr. Mary E. Wolley, president, gave a short address of welcome, and Frances Perkins, '02, chairman of the Industrial Board of the New York state department of Labor, spoke on The Relation of Women's Progress to Industrial Progress.

At three o'clock the alumnae fete will be held on pageant field. The alumnae will be led by the class of '77. The fifty year class, are guests of honor of the college. After a grand march of the alumnae in costume there will be a series of stunts. The first will be given by the class of '77. The classes of '02, '17, and '25 will also give stunts. Helen Flisk, of the class of 1917, will be the head marshal, and Catherine Nevins, 1925, will be in charge of the stunts.

At 5 o'clock the step exercises will take place, involving the formal transfer from the graduating class to the incoming senior class the exclusive right to sit on the steps of Skinner Hall, known as Senior Steps. Lois Armstrong of Cambridge and Frances Ackland of Columbus, O. will surrender the steps in the name of the senior class, and Katherine Enig of Scarsdale and Alice Kimball, of Benzonia, Mich., president and vice-president of the junior class, respectively, will receive them and be invested with the cap and gown of the abdicating senior officers.

In the evening there will be a series of class suppers, followed by a reception at the home of President Woolley, for seniors and alumnae and their guests.

Baccalaureate service will be held in the chapel on Sunday morning. The baccalaureate address will be given by Dr. Henry Hallam Tweedy of the Yale Theological Seminary.

Studies Pattern of His Handiwork



Albert E. Barnes Braiding Rugs Before Famous McIntire Fireplace at 385 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.

UNITED BAPTISTS OFFICERS ELECTED

HOULTON, Me., June 11 (AP)—The Rev. J. Charles MacDonald of Auburn was elected president of the United Baptists of Maine at the closing session of the organization's convention here yesterday. Other officers elected were: O. R. Rowe of Rangeley, first vice-president; the Rev. A. D. Paul of Saco, second vice-president; the Rev. C. E. Owen of Waterville, recording secretary and G. H. Graffam of Portland, treasurer.

The Rev. Edwin C. Whittemore, D.D., of Waterville, secretary of the educational committee, reporting on Baptist educational colleges and training schools, said that Bates and Bowdoin Colleges, Hebron Academy, Higgins, Coburn and Eliot Colleges, the Central Institutes, had enjoyed a prosperous year. Their combined resources were given as \$6,481,117, of which \$2,491,659 is real estate.

HAVERHILL MASON'S LODGE TO CELEBRATE

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 11 (Special)—Merrimack Lodge of Masons will observe its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary the coming week, the program opening on Sunday afternoon in the First Baptist Church at 3 p. m., at which time Rev. Garfield Morgan, of the Central Congregational Church, Lynn, will deliver an address.

The anniversary observance will be on Thursday, June 18, with elaborate exercises including an organ recital and exhibition of antiquities at the Masonic Temple during the afternoon and concluding with a speaking program followed by a ball in the state armory in the evening. The Rev. L. Simpson, Grand Master, and suite and invited guests will take place in the afternoon. Sagamore Lodge, of this city, is co-operating with Merrimack Lodge in the observance.

MASONIC CLUB TO ENTERTAIN

Readings, songs and dancing will comprise the entertainment to be given at the opening of the roof garden at the Boston Square and Compass Club next Thursday evening. The entertainment will be free to members and their guests.

MONDAY EXCHANGE CLOSINGS

PHILADELPHIA, June 11—The Philadelphia Stock Exchange will be closed on Monday.

MAINE SAID TO LEAD IN HIGH GRADUATES

Governor Brewster Addresses
Fairfield School

AUGUSTA, Me., June 11 (Special)—Maine leads the country in the number of high school graduates in proportion to population and is second only to California in percentage of school attendance. Gov. Ralph O. Brewster said last night at the graduation exercises of Fairfield High School near here.

While the Governor was speaking in Fairfield, Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, Commissioner of Education, was giving an address less than a mile away in Winslow across the river. Governor Brewster said that the real test of an educational system is its high schools, and he added that Maine people have reason to be gratified at their leadership in proportionate graduation totals.

METER READERS ARE CRITICIZED

Finance Committee Declares
Water Division Operating
Without Discipline

That greater efficiency could be maintained in the meter-reading division of the Department of Public Works and that salaries could be increased above the present minimum of \$1700 a year, were the recommendations made yesterday to Mayor Nichols by the Boston Finance Commission. The commission declared that it was "quite apparent that the number of meter readers has been increased in City Hall to such an unnecessary number that it is impractical to give a proper wage on the present division of the work." In fairness to the men this system should be changed.

The Finance Commission declared that it sent one of its staff to check up the work of the meter inspectors by going around with each inspector in this district. This investigator found that the meter readers had arranged their day's work to suit their own convenience. They stopped work when the weather was not fair without consulting their superiors and, generally speaking, did as they pleased. The representative also reported he found that there was a lack of application by the meter readers and was informed by them that they generally knocked off work anywhere from 2 o'clock to 4:30 p. m. and that they also had arranged among themselves not to read more than 75 or 80 meters a day. The result was that some men finished their work early in the afternoon and then went home. When the Finance Commission's agent, however, accompanied the men on the job, it was found that instead of reading 80 meters a day, the men without difficulty could complete between 12 and 20 an hour, or approximately 125 a day. Some of the meter readers frankly stated that if there was some encouragement in their work there was no doubt they could read more meters than they had been accused of.

Contract has been awarded to A. Desimone, through John H. Hart of Boston, to build a home at 1125 Center Street, Jamaica Plain, for the Home for Italian Children, according to Brown's Letters, Inc., construction reports. It is to be brick and limestone, first-class construction, three stories and basement, 157x50 feet. Matthew Sullivan is the architect.

Contract has been awarded to the H. L. Hauser Building Company, Inc., of Boston, to build a factory building at 1000 Hobson's Wharf, Boston, according to Brown's Letters, Inc., construction reports. It is to be brick and limestone, first-class construction, three stories and basement, 157x50 feet. Matthew Sullivan is the architect.

Contract has been awarded to the Elizabeth Cahill and Doris Curtis, who have bought at 11 Bryn Mawr Road, Wellesley, the single house and garage with 5000 square feet of land for a home. Bernard G. Teel was the grantor.

Lots 8 and 9 Wadsworth Street, Allston, have been sold by Louise Horle to Dyer & Butler, Inc. The lots consist of 3053 square feet and 3464 square feet respectively, assessed for \$2400. Two two-family houses will be built.

Domenic Morley has sold the land next to 50 Concord Street, Newton Lower Falls, having about 85,000 square feet, for \$10,000, to be used for development by Bernard G. Teel.

The six-family brick house and 5440 square feet of land at 1120 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston, has been sold to Cornelius P. Doherty as an investment. The owners will be detriment to the neighborhood interests.

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Continued Economies Demanded by President and Director of Budget

AT THE budget meeting of the United States Government held in Washington, June 10, 1927, at 8 o'clock p.m., President Coolidge spoke as follows:

Members of the Government's Business Organization:

We have been writing a new page in the history of governments these last six years. No less urgent than had been the call to arms was the call for relief from the gigantic burden which the World War imposed upon the people. They had made their sacrifices to save the Federal Government to meet the great emergency. It was for that Government to take the lead in the effort to restore their financial and economic structure. This task it willingly assumed.

The plan to accomplish it, the budget system, was prepared by the Congress. That act gave the Chief Executive the opportunity of assuming his full responsibility as the head of the business organization of the Government. It pledged the support of the Congress to budget principles of operation. That pledge has been faithfully kept.

Results Are Evident

It is only necessary to point to our prosperity to show the influence which better business in government has had on the welfare of the people. The progress achieved by this co-ordinated effort of the executive and legislative branches of this Government is beyond all expectation. If we hold the ground we have gained, and we must hold it, success will be complete. This will be just as difficult as the task of reaching our present milestone. Elimination of non-essentials and direct savings have about reached their limit. To hold our position will therefore require even more care and attention. It will be a perpetual challenge to the ability and resourcefulness of those in charge of the public expenditures.

It is essential that we take periodic council together. For this purpose we gather in open meeting twice each year. These meetings were a new departure in the conduct of the business of nations. We have found them necessary to co-ordinate action. Here we meet on a common footing, with one objective—the welfare of the people. These meetings are therefore of national importance. It is here we report to the people on our stewardship and plan our policies for future operations. A business without a policy is a poor business.

Public Debt Reduced

We are conducting the greatest business in the world, and it is necessary that we have defined policies of operation. The achievements of these last years can be attributed to the fact that we have adopted such policies. We have reconstructed our finances. We are rapidly rehabilitating our physical plant. All of this has been accomplished not alone because we have been more favored than other governments in the matter of finance, but by sound scientific business management by the practice of economy. This has made possible the material reductions in our tax rates. It has enabled us to pay as we go and at the same time vastly reduce our public debt and interest charges.

I do not hesitate to say that one of the greatest safeguards of this Nation, financially, socially, and morally, lies in constructive economy in government. It will do much to defeat attempts to undermine our traditions and disrupt our institutions. Economy does not mean the neglect of essentials. Rather, it means judicious provisions for them by the elimination of all waste. It gives the added protection which comes from the means to meet a time of emergency.

The Federal Government has set an example not alone to the other governments in this country but to other nations in the practice of economy. Extravagance may bring momentary pleasure and apparent benefit, but it creates a condition which is bound to affect the future adversely. In our operations we are building for more than the present. The foundation is being well laid with a support of the people in which we find encouragement to continue our efforts in their behalf.

Cause for Satisfaction

At these meetings we have for consideration our operations for three fiscal years. First is the current year, fast drawing to a close. With less than three weeks remaining, we are practically assured of a surplus of about \$599,000,000. Our expenditures will be less than last year. We have not only held our position, but have made an advance. There is cause for enormous satisfaction. I realize the tremendous contribution you of the federal service have made toward bringing about such a successful result. This meeting is the sixth milestone, marking increasing progress. Our main consideration tonight, however, is next year's business and planning for the year to follow—the fiscal year 1929.

We are about to start a new year, in which you have your appropriations. They represent the people's money collected by the Congress to run the Government. It is your duty to see that these moneys are wisely spent. Those responsible for any waste of these moneys, those who by lax administration fail to conserve them, are failing in their duty.

We are not operating for profit in the commercial sense of the word, but we are operating for the profit of the people. The success of our operations is measured by the contentment, the prosperity, the enlarged opportunity of the people. Because this our responsibilities assume a higher and more sacred character.

In carrying on the business for which you have your appropriations you are not directly concerned with federal income. Your operations, however, have a direct influence on the subject of income. To the extent that you conserve your appropriations and judiciously plan your operations we shall require less money from the people. This is no time to advocate expansion in expenditures. The normal growth of the Nation will require additional

outlays, and our efforts should and must be to absorb them by more economical administration.

This means scientific business management, and it has been demonstrated that the budget system makes this kind of management possible. To perfect our business organization and have it yield more and better service for each dollar spent must be our aim. The object back of all this is to take a minimum of the people's money consistent with giving the service to which they are entitled. We have already made stupendous progress in this direction.

Surplus Is Forecast

The indications today are that our income for 1928 will be more than sufficient to cover our estimated expenditures. The forecast is that it will leave us with a substantial surplus estimated at around \$333,000,000, as against about \$599,000,000 anticipated for this year.

The fact that this surplus of about \$599,000,000 is in excess of the amount estimated in the budget transmitted to the Congress, Dec. 6, 1926, might well in the absence of explanation, lead to the belief that our revenues have greatly exceeded our expectations. Such is not the case.

The estimated aggregate receipts on account of customs and internal revenue as set forth in that budget were \$3,426,485,000. The latest estimates indicate that these receipts will be \$3,442,000,000, an increase of but \$15,000. In other words, in estimating revenues from a wide variety of sources amounting to almost \$3,500,000,000, the Treasury, up to present estimates, erred by less than one-half of 1 per cent.

The reasons for the gratifying size of the surplus must be sought elsewhere. On the side of receipts there is a moderate increase in credits from the sale of capital assets, such as railroad securities. On the other side of the ledger ordinary expenditures will be approximately \$100,000,000 less than expected. This includes about \$20,000,000 postponed to next year because of the failure of the tax reduction bill. The tax refunds will be \$25,000,000 short of the estimate, due to a change in the revenue law. Then, again, the fact that the French debt settlement has not been ratified has necessitated a revision of the amount chargeable under the head of debt retirement.

As a guide to the future, this year's surplus is of doubtful value. It includes a number of extraordinary receipts that cannot be counted on for more than a limited period. Back income taxes and the capital-stock tax will yield \$287,000,000. Deducting from this \$125,000,000 of internal revenue refunds, leaves a net income of \$162,000,000 from a source which will rapidly grow smaller and other miscellaneous securities will make a nonrecurring item of \$63,000,000. Railroad receipts which cannot be looked to for any substantial amount after 1929 will account for \$90,000,000. These items alone aggregate \$315,000,000 of our 1927 surplus.

Changes in Conditions

We are sure of a surplus of \$599,000,000 for this year, but the \$333,000,000 for next year, 1928, is necessarily an estimate. But here it is important to point out that no less than \$133,000,000 of our expected receipts for next year will be derived from the sale of capital assets. This resource is well-nigh exhausted. The proceeds thereof, because of their nonrecurring character, can more appropriately be devoted to debt than to tax reduction. Moreover, in 1928, stock market declines will continue to exceed refunds, adding to that year's revenue which we can not safely count upon for future years.

In considering the possibility of tax reduction, we must keep in mind that our revenue laws cannot be written from the standpoint of a single year, but must be expected to yield adequate revenue over a period of years. It is essential therefore to discount temporary and nonrecurring items and to base the estimated revenue on those resources which can be looked upon as essentially permanent in character. That survey will be laid before the Congress. From a business standpoint we must anticipate from this disaster a reduction in our prospective revenue and an increase in our prospective expenditures. I am confident this will be an added incentive to effect savings elsewhere.

Before turning this meeting over to General Lord, I want you to know I appreciate what you have done. I am sure that you people realize and value your efforts. They are giving closer and closer attention to the operations of their Federal Government. Their interest is essential to its perpetuation. They know what has been done and what is being done in their behalf. There must be no relaxation of effort. Wiser from the lessons of the year just closing, we should the more intelligently attack the problems facing us the coming year and more scientifically appraise our needs for the year following. To do more work and better work with a smaller outlay of the taxpayers' money is the supreme purpose of successful administration.

I now turn this business meeting renewed effort to keep within our present expenditures. One thing is certain. Unless we succeed in holding expenditures at about their present level, even after further tax reduction, we will be gone.

In the face of each of the three reductions in taxes since the fiscal year 1921 we have continued to accumulate surpluses at the end of each year. We should not overlook, however, the great influence these surpluses have had in making tax reduction possible. Their application to the further reduction of the public debt has permanently reduced our interest charges. It has been an investment for the people of their own money. In the business of government, as in private business, the time to liquidate indebtedness is the time of prosperity. The reduction of fixed charges serves a twofold purpose. It materially assists in maintaining prosperity and would be particularly helpful in adversity.

Big Saving on Interest

There could be no more striking illustration of the benefit accruing from this policy than is established by a comparison of the interest charged of the years 1927 and 1928. Due to debt reduction and the funding operations conducted by the Treasury, interest payments next

year will be \$63,000,000 less than for the current year. This is a most remarkable showing. It is a permanent annual saving. The more clearly than any words the great burden of interest charges. From April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1927, the Government will have paid the stupendous sum of \$8,318,571,383 in interest alone.

Another task now facing you is the preparation of your estimates for the fiscal year 1928. We are striving as always to pave the way for further reduction of debt and of taxes. This is the only way to hold our expenditure program. After a careful study of our probable financial situation for 1928, we may desire that the estimates of appropriations for that year be held within a total of \$3,300,000,000. This is exclusive reduction of the debt, the postal service and tax refunds.

over to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. If fidelity and ability, untiring industry, and consistent purpose ever entitled any man to the considerate appreciation of his fellow countrymen, such appreciation is due to General Lord. Because of his effective leadership, supported by the Congress and the administrative forces of the different departments, the burdens of the people of this Nation are markedly less, their prosperity and welfare greater. His life is richer and more abundant. He not only preaches the word, but he lives by the word. It is a pleasure to listen to him and an honor to serve with him. General Lord.

Gen. Lord Presents History of Campaign for Reducing Government's Expenditures

General Lord said in part:

Mr. President and members of the Government:

In preparing the first budgets we were obsessed by fear of a deficit.

The year 1921 yielded a surplus of only \$86,723,771.61, while the outcome for 1922, a year of tax reduction, could not be forecast with any degree of accuracy. So you were urged to reduce your expenditures, to cut down your expenditures, and to make sacrifices all along the line in the interest of a balanced budget, to prevent the possibility of that re-pugnant and distasteful thing, a national deficit. That to appeal you made loyal response.

Then, however, the year 1922 ended with a surplus of \$313,801,511.10 and when 1923 surprised us with a surplus of \$309,657,460.00, it appeared for sacrifices in order to balance the budget, lost about 101 percent of its face and effectiveness.

It must have seemed to people in the service that we had been crying "Wolf, not even a rabbit." The appeal was, made in good faith. Extraordinary transactions in unusual and unheard of amounts, so confused the situation that no estimate was safe, and no one could guarantee a balanced budget. It was evident, however, that a new kind of appeal was necessary. We were still spending too much money. The fight for reduced outlay must go on. Careful study of federal activities pointed to an objective—difficult but not impossible of attainment—to bring annual federal expenditure, exclusive of debt reduction and regular expenses, down to \$1,000,000,000. It meant a desperate fight, but not a hopeless one.

In June, 1923, we inaugurated the \$3,000,000,000 campaign in the interest of progressive national re-trenchment. In 1923 the expenditure figures totaled \$3,294,627,529.16—\$24,000,000 above our self-imposed limit. We were out to get that \$294,000,000, and at the same time be prepared to meet and absorb additional burdens of millions and hundreds of millions resulting from new legislation and from other causes outside of administrative control.

Record of Success

At the end of 1924—first year of the new campaign—we found an expenditure of \$3,042,677,965.34, a reduction of \$245,949,553.82 below the estimate for 1923. This 1924 expenditure was a direct and substantial saving, but of greater value to the Government is the indirect benefit not determinable in dollars and cents resulting from a gross payment of our bills.

We are wiping out the reputation for slow payment, honestly earned through the years. The first 10 months of this year yielded discount earnings of \$370,327.70. At this rate the discounts for the year will exceed \$1,000,000, which is approximately 1 percent of the amount spent in making direct purchases of supplies.

Actual discount savings of record from the beginning of our discount drive up to and including April of this year total \$4,293,473.99. This is a direct and substantial saving, but of greater value to the Government is the indirect benefit not determinable in dollars and cents resulting from a gross payment of our bills.

We are wiping out the reputation for slow payment, honestly earned through the years.

The coming year promises another real and worth-while fight. The operating agencies think today they will spend next year \$3,020,000,000, which is \$45,000,000 in excess of our expected expenditure this year, and that is just \$45,000,000 too much. We must put the inspected and condemned mark on that \$45,000,000. This will mean a reduction of your estimates of approximately 1 1/2 percent. We need something to fight for, and that is just big enough to furnish a reasonable amount of sternness for the brilliant administrative talent that so richly abounds in the federal service and which can be done.

Battle Against Waste

In addition to the Two Per Cent Personnel Club, which should help 1928 campaign to the extent of at least \$18,000,000 for what we have done once we can study do again, we have in the general public service an old and valued friend which came to our assistance in the first year of the budget. It is simple, scientific, and successful. Administrators put aside at the beginning of the year a certain percentage of appropriated funds to meet contingencies that cannot be foreseen. This wise policy has justified itself repeatedly, when in the hour of trouble, and with no helpful Congress available, emergencies have been met and great inconvenience and loss averted.

The primary purpose of the general reserve is to provide funds for such emergencies, while saving is a secondary consideration. If the emergency does not arise the money can be used for other purposes. We are saving, however, to meet the needs of our faithful workers.

Friend in General Reserve

In addition to the Two Per Cent Personnel Club, which should help 1928 campaign to the extent of at least \$18,000,000 for what we have done once we can study do again, we have in the general public service an old and valued friend which came to our assistance in the first year of the budget. It is simple, scientific, and successful. Administrators put aside at the beginning of the year a certain percentage of appropriated funds to meet contingencies that cannot be foreseen. This wise policy has justified itself repeatedly, when in the hour of trouble, and with no helpful Congress available, emergencies have been met and great inconvenience and loss averted.

The Co-Operative Kellogg policy in Nicaragua and Mexico, Senator Willis defended by saying, "America has no program of imperialism. We enter into no war of conquest. He is, however, certainly entitled to protection in person and liberty so long as he obeys the laws of the country in which he resides."

Monroe Doctrine Upheld

Senator Frank B. Willis of Ohio deplored the prevalence of installment buying because of the great temptation, in time of prosperity, to grant excessive credit. He felt that installment buying led to extravagance and he asked the association to take its influence against such

interest, in addition to or outside the regular routine service which we may assume has been rendered.

The Budget Director herewith challenges the people in federal employ to solemnly pledge themselves to make some definite saving in the fiscal year 1928. It may be conservation of government time, it may be more economical use of federal supplies, it may be actual saving in money. It may be big, it may be little, but big or little, it will be voluntary. It will constitute a free will offering to the colors.

After these years of sacrifice, after these months of sacrifice and striving, after weeks of defeat and failure, and weeks of defeat and failure, we have the coveted goal within reach. We have the prize fairly won.

An important factor in this prominent victory is the Two Per Cent Personnel Club which contributes a saving in excess of \$18,000,000 to the inspiring result. With an average annual turnover of about 9 percent of the personnel in the federal executive civil service you were asked to make a saving of not less than 2 percent by letting 2 percent or more of these vacancies remain unfilled. Your response demonstrated the practicality of this device for reducing personnel costs, and furnished further evidence of your earnest desire to take advantage of every opportunity for economy. While the final record for this year will not be available until the fall of 1928, it is evident that the maximum saving will be made.

Preparing the Seventh Budget

One year ago the President fixed the maximum for 1928 estimates at \$3,200,000,000. This was exclusive of debt reduction, tax refunds, and certain other excepted items. Estimates to Congress exceeded that amount by \$600,000, due entirely to legislation enacted during the year. The maximum for 1928 is \$3,200,000,000, a further increase due to later legislation affecting several of the larger departments. To the Budget Director is assigned the duty of fitting estimates within the maximum established by the President. With your loyal and intelligent cooperation this can readily be done. Without your help it will be a difficult task. It will be done.

Our Correspondence Club

Another helpful factor this year, and by no means a negligible one, has been the prompt settlement of our bills for supplies, with resulting discount savings. When we last discussed this subject a number of the federal agencies had failed to join the prompt settlement and discount procession. Today all the federal establishments have already yielded encouraging results. The scattering efforts have already yielded encouraging results. The Federal Board on Simplified Office Procedure, one of our active and constructive co-ordinating agencies, has the matter in hand, and will have something of value to report. I believe government correspondence can be reduced 30 or more percent without interference with necessary functions.

Edward Everett Hale said: "Together—one of the most inspiring words in the English language. Coming together is a beginning; working together is progress; working together is success." Here is the story of co-ordination in the federal service. Getting the various agencies together, keeping them together, and encouraging and assisting them in working together is the particular province of the chief co-ordinator and his capable assistants. Centering in the various co-ordinating agencies in Washington, reaching into the field through the seven area co-ordinating associations, the Government's and business co-ordinating associations carry the gospel of helpful, friendly co-operation to all of the Nation's manifold and widespread activities.

The coming year promises another real and worth-while fight.

The operating agencies think today they will spend next year \$3,020,000,000, which is \$45,000,000 in excess of our expected expenditure this year, and that is just \$45,000,000 too much. We must put the inspected and condemned mark on that \$45,000,000. This will mean a reduction of your estimates of approximately 1 1/2 percent. We need something to fight for, and that is just big enough to furnish a reasonable amount of sternness for the brilliant administrative talent that so richly abounds in the federal service and which can be done.

Agitation for Cancellation of War Debts

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EXAGGERATION IN ADVERTISING SHOWN USELESS

Business Bureau Gives
Advice to Writers to
Drop Superlatives

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 11—Advertising should not be used as a punching bag; it makes a much better magnet, a bulletin to members from the Chicago Better Business Bureau states.

"Let's concentrate on preparing advertising to sell goods and create good will," was the recommendation. "The results of consistent copy of this kind should be such as to warrant its continued use."

The statement also declares that "many advertisers, swayed by their ability to produce high tension, flattered and descriptive phrases, cloaked in superlative adjectives, seem to lose sight of the real object of advertising and plunge into a price and quantity appeal to the exclusion of all others."

"Look through the advertisements in the newspapers. Notice how many concerns are selling the 'lowest in the city' prices, observe the number of those selling the 'best in the city' at a given price; note the number of piano concerns featuring price above all, to the exclusion of quality, of desirability, and notice the number of concerns carrying the 'largest stock' of merchandise."

"Have the American people a price and superlative complex so great that no other appeal will get their attention? That is doubtful, because the really good copy, consistently used, attracts sales volume. Isn't a good percentage of advertising space wasted in an attempt to outdo the other fellow? If advertisers would assume the attitude of an average reader and study the claims made in advertising for a few evenings, a very decided change in their future copy would result."

A recent preliminary survey of tire and tube advertising here by the bureau indicates that there is a decided tendency to avoid describing as "seconds" or "imperfections" tires and tubes of that quality, it was stated.

"Several tire stores and other stores selling tires and tubes have been shopped by bureau investigators, with the result that in many instances the failure to qualify seems to be a 'dead-dimension,'" it was reported. "Many of these advertisers have been interviewed on this matter of qualifying 'seconds.' In each instance they have agreed that it would be advisable to prepare all advertising accurately. They have agreed that all tire and accessory advertisers lend themselves to more complete co-operation along this line by using accurate descriptions."

Standards of practice as a guide for merchandising and advertising tires and tubes are being prepared by the bureau and will be offered for adoption at a meeting of dealers and bureau representatives.

IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS

CHINA continues to be among the paramount interests in the news. The 4000-year struggle to political unity and stability of these 400,000,000 people, possessing as they do such vast potential resources as to make their country a commanding economic factor, is a concern of the whole civilized world.

In the background of the present civil strife is China gradually expanding from an agricultural to an industrial country, a China emerging from political passivity to dominant nationalism. It is this economic change and this nationalistic awakening which are arousing the Nation to fight those influences within itself which are undermining its self-dependence and to wage anew the battle for unified democracy.

Latest dispatches from Shanghai indicate that the goal is perhaps closer than ever before. It is reported that the leaders of the three principal opposing factions, Marshal Chang Tso-lin of the Northern Alliance, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of the Province of

Shensi, and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek of the Nanking and Moderate Nationalists, are attempting a compromise and that out of their conflicting claims to power a united Chinese Government at Peking may take form. It is indicated that the Kuomintang, the Nationalist Party, which has apparently thrown off Communist domination with the expulsion of Michael Borodin, the Russian organizer and military adviser, will control the Government, and will take diplomatic steps to abrogate the so-called unequal treaties and special privileges to foreigners. In the meanwhile Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called Christian general, is temporarily blocking an effective coalition, with his forces holding a strategic position near Peking.

SMOOTHING IT OUT

MORE and more is modern business expanding beyond national boundaries and becoming an increasing force in international relations. That this force may be a source of friendly contact between nations as well as favorable commerce between individuals is one of the aims of Rotary International. Its 130,000 members in its 250 clubs throughout the world are pledged to this ideal. Particular significance, therefore, attaches to the international pilgrimage of 8000 Rotarians who, traveling from distant parts of the globe, are now gathered in Ostend for their eighteenth annual convention.

King Albert, himself a Rotarian, welcomed these business pilgrims to Belgium. Rotary to him, he told the delegates, is a "humanitarian ideal of brotherhood," and should foster "friendliness in international relations as well as friendliness in international trade." The convention gives further evidence that the bonds of better business are extending across national barriers, and are building a framework of mutual understanding as well as trade advantage.

♦ ♦ ♦

WHEN Andrew W. Mellon, United States Secretary of the Treasury, stated this week that the Federal Government surplus for the fiscal year 1928 would be fully \$600,000,000, a surplus forecasting a tax reduction next year between \$200,000,000 and \$400,000,000, there was an announcement that caused American taxpayers to smile an approving smile at the policy of consistent economy at Washington. But this announcement was accompanied by another disclosure of a different color, a disclosure that dampens the first blush a bit and raises a problem that confronts every state in the Union. It is that the savings through federal tax reduction have been more than offset by the increased expenditures of state, municipal and local governments.

Specifically, it is computed that while the Federal Government spent \$550,000,000 less in 1926 than during the previous year, the combined state agencies increased their total expenditures by nearly \$600,000,000. As federal taxation had been dropped almost entirely, state expenditures have been mounting almost year by year, the increase exceeding 200 per cent since 1917. The total per capita state tax collection in that year was \$5.14. In 1926 it was \$14.29.

The consensus of comment on the part of Government authorities and the press is that the continued prosperity of the country offers the states a ready opportunity both to reduce their debts and to lower the tax level, in both of which fields federal economy has led the way. It appears likely that the issue of retrenching state expenses, and the problem of simplifying, co-ordinating and standardizing the tax systems of the states will form an important part of the program of the governors' conference which convenes at Mackinac Island, Mich., July 25 to 27.

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THE Russian Government, in an "indignant note of protest" to Poland respecting the assassination this week of Peter Volkoff, the Soviet Minister at Warsaw, asserts that this incident is bound up in a series of events aimed at destroying its diplomatic representation abroad. These incidents include the raid on the Peking Embassy, the blockade of the consulate at Shanghai, the London police search of the Soviet Trade Delegation, and Britain's severance of relations. The shooting was done by a confessed Russian monarchist sympathizer, and Poland has given assurances that the guilty persons will be punished to the utmost severity of the law. Poland is likewise to permit the Soviet Government to conduct its own investigation within Polish borders. The Associated Press reports that the tragedy is not expected to impair seriously relations between the two countries.

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A VARIETY of pressing problems has induced President Coolidge to consider calling a special session of the Seventieth Congress to convene probably early in October. Matters demanding immediate attention are the passage of the second deficiency appropriation bill, tax reduction, a proposed farm relief measure and Mississippi flood control plans which should be completed by that time. With a contest looming in the Senate over the seating of William S. Vare from Pennsylvania and Frank L. Smith of Illinois, and the party strength in the Upper House being nearly evenly divided, the organization of the Senate will itself be subject to delay.

Besides looking forward to the early attention of these important issues, party leaders are likewise desirous that Congress should be able to adjourn by June 1 or before, in preparation of the coming political campaigns in which, additional to the presidential election, the whole House and a third of the Senate will be involved.

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VIATION'S latest achievements are too close to us to yield a full perspective of the position which they will ultimately hold in world history. A year ago—a month ago—transatlantic air service was to public thought essentially a thing of fantasy. Today at least four specific projects to do the very thing which is being so widely talked of are taking form in the United States, in Spain, in Germany, in Giuseppe M. Bellanca, designer of the monoplane which Clarence D. Chamberlin, with Charles A. Levine as a companion, piloted in a nonstop flight from New York to Germany last week-end, is organizing a company to inaugurate a transoceanic air line. He plans a fleet of multi-motored airplanes, each with a carrying capacity of 40 persons, to operate regularly between the United States and Europe. Chamberlin and Levine have themselves announced a similar project, Mr. Levine stating that he will invest \$100,000 in the venture.

He will invest \$100,000 in the venture.

TYING THE CONTINENTS CLOSER

At least \$2,000,000 in the undertaking, with the hope that the service will be started in a year's time.

Another project, emanating from Spain, contemplates the building of airships of the Zeppelin type to operate a mail and passenger service between Seville and Buenos Aires, a distance of 2500 miles. Dr. Edmund Rumpf, a German designer, has completed a model of a giant airplane which is to be built for a proposed Hamburg-New York air route, constructed to transport 170 passengers and to attain a speed of 200 miles an hour.

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THE diplomatic breach between Yugoslavia and Albania, ostensibly resulting from the arrest on a charge of espionage of an attaché of the Yugoslav legation at Tirana, and Albania's refusal to accept the conditions set forth by Yugoslavia for his release, has caused grave concern over the peace of the Adriatic. The manifest aspects of the dispute are that the Yugoslav Government protested this arrest on the ground that its agent was entitled to diplomatic immunity, while the Albanian Government claimed that he was an Albanian citizen and not entitled to diplomatic immunity. Larger forces are probably at work beneath the surface of these developments, involving the Tirana Treaty by which Italy obtained a virtual protectorate over Albania, thus barring out Yugoslav influence.

Current dispatches indicate that major European powers are urging moderation and are seeking to localize the controversy.

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RECIPROCITY CLUB ELECTS PRESIDENT

PHILADELPHIA (Pa.)—Dr. Blake

A. Sears of Hartford, Conn., was

elected and installed president of

the Reciprocity Club of America at

the third annual convention of the

organization. The next meeting will

be held at Hartford on the invitation

of Governor Trumbull of Connecticut.

Other officers include the Rev. C.

E. Roth, Reading, Pa.; John B.

Ferris, New York City, and Judge

E. N. Scheiberling of Albany, N.

Y. vice-president; T. H. Billodeau,

Boston, Mass., treasurer, and D. L.

Raine, New York City, secretary.

♦ ♦ ♦

"I Record only
the Sunny Hours"

Why They Grew

Los Angeles, Calif.
Special Correspondence

A CAMPAIGN worker, during a recent city election, was required to visit many homes in a certain precinct. Rather wearied with the round of visits one morning, she stopped at a small bungalow tucked far back in an old-fashioned garden.

The owner was in the back yard putting out a washing, but she came around the house with a smile and more courageously asked why she was there. The worker admired the beautiful garden, which seemed a mass of blossoms, and was promptly told that not only might she have all the flowers she wished, but plants and slips as well!

She expressed her surprise at the generous offer. The owner of the garden smilingly replied, "You may think I am odd, but I love my flowers so I never throw away a slip or a plant. I just put them in cans or boxes and sometimes sun them out and plant them. As for the blossoms, I'd rather they brought happiness to someone than to go around later and cut off the dried blossoms. Folks never abuse the privilege and I have never yet failed to find all I want for myself. My neighbors really seem to enjoy my garden."

Is it any wonder the slips and plants the worker brought away with her grew, every one of them?

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Flier's Lack of Self-Acclaim Praised by President Coolidge

Speech Welcoming Colonel Lindbergh and Presenting Flying Cross Stresses Traits of Character Which Made "Perfect Exhibition of Art" Possible

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was welcomed home today by President Coolidge as an illustrious citizen of our republic, a conqueror of the air and strengthener of the ties which bind us to our sister nations across the sea.

Concluding his brief address of welcome, the President bestowed upon Colonel Lindbergh the Distinguished Flying Cross as a symbol of appreciation for what he is and what he has done.

Praising the young aviator's conduct abroad, where he was acclaimed by kings and rulers, Mr. Coolidge declared, "The absence of self-acclaim, the refusal to become commercialized, which has marked the conduct of this sincere and genuine exemplar of fine and noble virtues has endeared him to everyone."

"He has returned unspoiled," the President said. "He has brought his unsullied fame home."

Mr. Coolidge spoke as follows:

"My fellow countrymen: It was in America that the modern art of flying of heavier-than-air machines was first developed. As the experiments became successful, the airplane was devoted to practical purposes. It has been added to our forces in the transportation of passengers and mail and used for national defense by our land and sea forces.

"Beginning with a limited flying radius, its length has been gradually extended. We have made many flying records. Our army fliers have circumnavigated the globe. One of our navy men started from California and flew far enough to have reached Hawaii, but being off his course landed in the water. Another officer of the Navy has flown to the North Pole. Our own country has been traversed from shore to shore in a single flight.

The Next Great Feat

"It had been apparent for some time that the next great feat in the air would be the nonstop flight from the mainland of America to the mainland of Europe. Two courageous Frenchmen made the reverse attempt and passed to a fate that is yet unknown. Others were speedily preparing their preparations to make the trial, but it remained for an unknown youth to tempt the elements and win. It is the same story of valor and victory by a son of the people that shines through every page of American history.

"Twenty-five years ago there was born in Detroit, Mich., a boy representing the best traditions of this country, of a stock known for its daring of adventure and exploration. His father, moved with a desire for public service, was a member of Congress for several terms. His mother, who dowered her son with her own modesty and charm, is with us today. Engaged in the vital profession of school-teaching, she has permitted neither money nor fame to interfere with her fidelity to her duties.

"Too young to have enlisted in the World War, her son became a student at one of the big state universities. His interest in aviation led him to an army aviation school, and in 1926, he was graduated as an airplane pilot. In November, 1926, he had reached the rank of captain in the officers' reserve corps. Making his home in St. Louis, he had joined the 110th Observation Squadron of the Missouri National Guard.

How the Army Judged Him

"Some of his qualities noted by the army officers who examined him for promotion, as shown by reports in the files of the military bureau of the War Department, are as follows: 'Intelligent,' 'industrious,' 'energetic,' 'dependable,' 'purposeful,' 'alert,' 'quick of reaction,' 'serious,' 'deliberate,' 'stable,' 'efficient,' 'frank,' 'modest,' 'congenial,' 'a man of good moral habits and reputation,' all his business transactions." One of the officers expressed his belief that the young man "would successfully complete everything he undertakes." This reads like a prophecy.

"Later he became connected with the United States mail service, where he exhibited marked ability, and from which he is now on leave of absence.

"On a morning just three weeks ago yesterday, this wholesome, earnest, fearless, courageous product of America rose into the air from Long Island in a monoplane christened 'The Spirit of St. Louis,' in honor of his home, and that of his supporters. It was no unphased adventure. After months of most careful preparation, supported by a valiant character, driven by an unconquerable will and inspired by the imagination

PROVIDENCE BOY GETS CANADIAN MEDAL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11 (AP)—The bronze medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Association was presented to R. S. Coleman of this city by Lt.-Gov. Norman S. Case at the state house today in recognition of his bravery in saving the life of a girl in Pointe Claire, Que., on June 24, 1926.

Young Coleman, a student at the Technical High School, is a former Canadian sea scout.

"Where Do We Go From Here?" Queries Col. Lindbergh



Here "Young America" is seen at Cherbourg, France, with some veteran French Army officers. This picture was taken just before his departure for the United States.

Saying "Hello, Folks" to Thousands in England



Colonel Lindbergh Acknowledging Greetings on His Arrival at Croydon Aerodrome, England. Photo Shows Alanson B. Houghton, United States Ambassador to England (left), With a Military Aide on the Right. The Figure in the Center Needs No Identification.

NATION HONORS CAPT. LINDBERGH

(Continued from Page 1)

the return of General Pershing and the World War troops, parades of great civic bodies as well as military organizations. Some have been longer and more elaborate, but none has been expressive of more heartfelt commendation and acclaim. It is admitted that the youthful flier is peculiarly his mother's but otherwise he is "ours" in Washington today. He belonged to and worthily represented every man, woman, and child along the road.

Lindbergh Homecoming Becomes National Fete as America Pays Honor

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh came home today from his great adventure in the air to receive from his fellow countrymen full homage and from President Coolidge an official welcome and the Distinguished Flying Cross as symbol of appreciation for what he is and what he has done, upon Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

TOURISTS CONTRIBUTE TO OLD NORTH CHURCH

The Lantern League of the Old North Church, Salem Street, has been organized. Many tourists from distant parts of the country besides local people with patriotic interests, have expressed a desire to contribute to the Old North Church, and an opportunity is thus offered. The league already has several hundred members and many of the visitors there taking memberships.

The parishes that will be guests next Sunday forenoon at the 10:45 service will be St. Matthews, South Boston, and St. Lukes, Chelsea. The free bus will run as usual from Park Street subway, beginning at 10:10 a. m.

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Young Coleman, a student at the Technical High School, is a former Canadian sea scout.

many surface craft greeted him, waving their welcome.

Although Colonel Lindbergh had retired when the Memphis anchored for the night at Piney Point, near the mouth of the Potomac, citizens there lit bonfires in his honor and circled around the cruiser in motor-

exchanged their greetings in privacy, talking and having luncheon alone together in his stateroom.

At noon Mrs. Lindbergh turned over her son to the Nation, and Colonel Lindbergh set foot again on his native soil and was met by three Cabinet members, Secretary of War

He Chats With the Prince of Belgium



This Picture Was Taken at a Reception in Brussels.

and Postmaster-General New, two groups from the Senate and House, and a Washington citizen committee headed by John Hays Hammond. He was accompanied by his mother when he disembarked.

After the reception, Colonel Lindbergh received a tribute which probably struck even closer to his heart when he walked through a double line of 200 aviators, many of them likewise famous for flying exploits, to the automobile in which he and his mother and Mr. Hammond rode in the parade of 2000 soldiers, sailors and marines past the Capitol and up Pennsylvania Avenue, to be welcomed by President Coolidge at the Washington Monument.

Receives Greatest Honor

After his automobile and triumphal

procession passed through streets, packed thick with wildly cheering

While overhead the airplanes' motors roared their noisy refrain and circled about high in the sky in formations, not dissimilar to those of wild geese in flight, the Memphis with her famous passenger ran at slow speed, picking her way carefully up the narrow channel of the river.

With his aerial escort forming one of the largest aircraft concentrations of American aviation history, and because of a flying man's love for display of his prowess, Colonel Lindbergh was keenly interested in the airplanes' maneuvers, probably contrasting the difference between the host of machines overhead with his lone "hop-off" three weeks ago.

Mother Greets Him First

The first and fitting welcome for the aviator—the greeting of his mother—came when the Memphis dropped anchor at the Washington navy yard. Mrs. Lindbergh boarded the cruiser soon after she docked and for nearly an hour took precedence in the greeting of her son over the Government's highest officials, waiting near by to extend the tribute of the Nation. The mother and son Davis, Secretary of the Navy,

hundreds of thousands of people, Colonel Lindbergh in the shadow of the lofty shaft dedicated to the memory of the father of the country, received his greatest honor. This was the official welcome of the American Nation as expressed by the President, and the Government's highest aviation decoration, the first distinguished flying cross.

Long before the scheduled hour of 2 p. m. for the ceremony thousands of people massed about the monument. President Coolidge stood alone on the platform to greet the aviator, while around it were massed the leading officials of the Government and the diplomatic corps, the latter wearing their brilliant uniforms beaded with medals.

After the decoration ceremony the young pilot expressed his gratitude for the admiration of his homeland in a brief reply.

Then he heard the crackling salvo of one of the greatest displays of fireworks in the history of Washington, touched off in his honor with many of the pieces depicting his epic flight. During the display the aviator and his mother left with the President for the temporary White House at Dupont Circle where they remained out of sight of the admiring thousands for the remainder of the afternoon and rested for the Cabinet dinner in the evening given by the President in his honor.

Following the dinner Colonel Lindbergh was to attend a reception of the Minnesota State Society, the State of his boyhood days, at the Willard Hotel and from there go to a reception by the National Press Club at the Washington Auditorium which is expected to be attended by 6000 persons.

30,000,000 Participate

The tribute of the Nation to the youthful flier was participated in not alone by the National Capital, but by the vast radio audience of America, comprising some 30,000,000 people. Today was Lindbergh Day on the radio—50 of the largest stations in the United States being linked for an 11-hour continuous program, the first continued radio-casting of such length for a single event in history.

Not only did the United States hear the description of his welcome and the President's and his address, but the National Broadcasting Company in charge of the hookup sent the accounts to London, Buenos Aires, Paris and Cape Town. The program was to run from noon until 11 o'clock tonight.

Business was suspended in government offices and practically every private mercantile establishment during the afternoon, the government departments closing at noon, an hour earlier than usual, to permit the employees to participate in the reception. A cordon of mounted police and cavalry guarded the flier during his parade to the monument grounds, while there the 2000 soldiers and sailors who marched in the procession were ordered to break ranks and guard Colonel Lindbergh and the President from any rush of the admiring throng.

The honors and decorations the young pilot received today are almost confusingly numerous. The Smithsonian Institution's Langley Medal and the National Geographic Society's Hubbard Medal, respectively for aviation and exploration, achievement of the highest order, were the most notable of the awards. **Lindbergh Stamp Presented**

Postmaster-General New presented the air mail pilot the Post Office Department's tribute, the reproduction of a new Lindbergh air mail stamp which was struck in his honor. At the National Press Club reception, Colonel Lindbergh was to receive a scroll for his achievement. The highest award of the United States Flag Association—its cross of honor—for his glorification of the flag is another decoration, while representatives of War Veterans' organizations, will give him a memorial of their admiration.

The mail pilot, too, received one of the largest consignments of letters for any individual in American postal records—500,000 letters, many of which were especially taken by airplane to Washington for his arrival. A letter from this consignment was given Colonel Lindbergh on his landing from the Memphis by Mr. New.

DR. PAYSON SMITH TO ADDRESS STUDENTS

Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for the State of Massachusetts, will be the speaker at the graduation exercises of the Bryant & Stratton School, to be held in Jordan Hall, on the evening of June 24. Dr. Smith will address the largest class the school has ever graduated. Henry E. Wry, organist of the Old South Church, will play and a men's quartet with Walter H. Kidder, will sing.

Diplomas will be awarded to students who have completed the requirements of the business administration, general business, stenographic, secretarial, commercial teachers' and mechanical accounting courses.

SECOND LARGEST BOND WEEK

NEW YORK, June 11. The week's new bond offering of \$135,000,000 the largest week of the year, and comparing with \$76,056,000 last week, and \$108,193,000 in the corresponding week of 1926.

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Wide World Photo
MRS. EVANGELINE L. LINDBERGH

N. E. TYPOGRAPHERS TO MEET IN MAINE

Annual Convention of Union to Be Held in Portland

PORLAND, Me., June 11 (AP)—

The eighteenth annual convention of the New England Typographical Union, comprising representatives of 50 unions, will be held in this city June 27 and 28. This will be the first time since 1912 that the Portland Union has entertained the New England organization.

"Spreading the News," a play by Lady Gregory, was presented by the young people of the parish, followed by a Denishawn "garden scene," consisting of a ballet and diversions.

Children from West Roxbury and Roslindale, participated in a garden fete, at the Arnold estate, in West Roxbury, this afternoon, that was held for the benefit of the First Parish (Unitarian) Church, West Roxbury. The estate possesses one of the oldest mansions in this section. It is now the home of the Rev. Harold G. Arnold, minister of the church.

Charles H. Howard of Indianapolis, president of the International Typographical Union, and J. W. Hays, secretary, have been invited to speak at the dinner Monday night at the Dunscore for the second. The New England apprentices will convene during the journeymen's convention, the teacher.

WEST ROXBURY FETE FOR CHURCH BENEFIT

Children from West Roxbury and Roslindale, participated in a garden fete, at the Arnold estate, in West Roxbury, this afternoon, that was held for the benefit of the First Parish (Unitarian) Church, West Roxbury. The estate possesses one of the oldest mansions in this section. It is now the home of the Rev. Harold G. Arnold, minister of the church.

"Spreading the News," a play by Lady Gregory, was presented by the young people of the parish, followed by a Denishawn "garden scene," consisting of a ballet and diversions.

Children taking part in the program were Frances Rossi, Elizabeth Cummings, Evelyn Rounding, Jeanette White, Carrie Stone, Phyllis Cram, Elsa Janda, Lillian Siblo, Kathryn Woodberry, Leona Huegle, Laura Hugle, Constance Gough, Alice Stone, Barbara Eldridge, Elizabeth Cunningham, Mark Twiss, Elizabeth Bernstein, and Miss Doris Clifford, who dances with Miss Olive Mayer, the teacher.

June in on "COWARD COMFORT HOUR" once a week over WEAF



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They are never disappointed, for the program is always satisfying: to fit them with fine, well-made shoes that will give them endless comfort and pleasure. How's your receptivity?

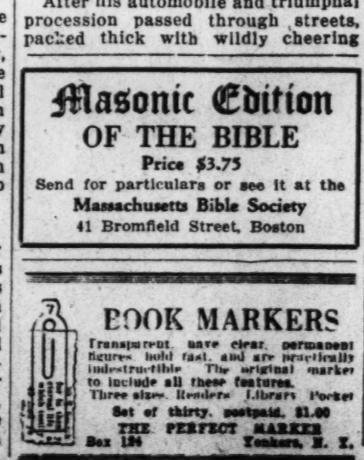
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RADIO

Inter-American Aircraft Communication Foreseen

Latin-American Experts Make Five-Day Air Tour of United States Plants and Airports

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Established international air-mail communication is nearer to realization as a result of a study by Latin-American methods of manufacture and operation of commercial aircraft by the Latin-American experts who concluded a five-day tour of principal manufacturing plants and airports here Friday. In the opinion of James D. Summers, department of commerce representative on the trip, keen interest in all phases of the industry was displayed by the Latin-American experts. Standardization in manufacture permitting easy replacements impressed the visitors as a vital factor in the efficient maintenance of commercial aircraft according to Mr. Summers.

The efficiency of late American models of commercial aircraft is said to have been of especial interest to the Latin-American experts. Airport design, equipment, management, and various aeronautical and civic organizations. Leaving Boston Field, Washington, D. C., on May 25, the party visited Philadelphia, Long Island, Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Dayton, Columbus and Moundsville.

Members of the party were Lieut. Col. Carlos Parfias, military attaché of the Chilean Embassy; Commander Francisco Lajous and Maj. Angel Mario Zuloga, naval and military attachés of the Argentine Embassy; Juan Gutiérrez, attaché of Mexico; Harry J. Brooks, Ford Motor Company pilot; Harry L. Russell, Ford Motor Company, mechanician, and James D. Summers, representing the Department of Commerce.

MANY EXPEDITIONS PLANNED BY MUSEUM

Egypt, South Seas, Africa, Asia to Be Visited

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 10—Plans for a dozen expeditions, including a journey along the White and Blue Nile to collect birds and animals, a South Sea voyage to collect birds of the Pacific, a search for anthropological material in New Mexico and Arizona and an archaeological reconnaissance in Asia Minor, have been announced by the board of trustees of the American Museum of Natural History.

The recent scientific expedition in Nevada will be conducted by Dr. Chester A. Reed; North Africa will be visited by George C. Vaillant, assistant curator in Mexican archaeology; George H. Tate and T. Donald Carter will go to Roraima, a mountain in Venezuela, to collect birds and mammals, and the Ruwenzori-Kivu expedition, headed by Dr. James Chapin, DeWitt L. Sage and F. P. Matthews, will collect birds of subtropical Africa.

Baffinland and other northern points will be visited by the Puffin Bay expedition under George Palmer Putnam. The Taylor-Sudan expedition along the Nile will be headed by Harold E. Anthony; Hollie H. Beck will direct the South Sea expedition, and Erich F. Schmidt of the department of anthropology will visit Asia Minor.

A resolution transferring the Aztec ruins at Aztec, N. M., to the United States Government, to form a part of the Aztec Ruin National Monument, was adopted by the board.

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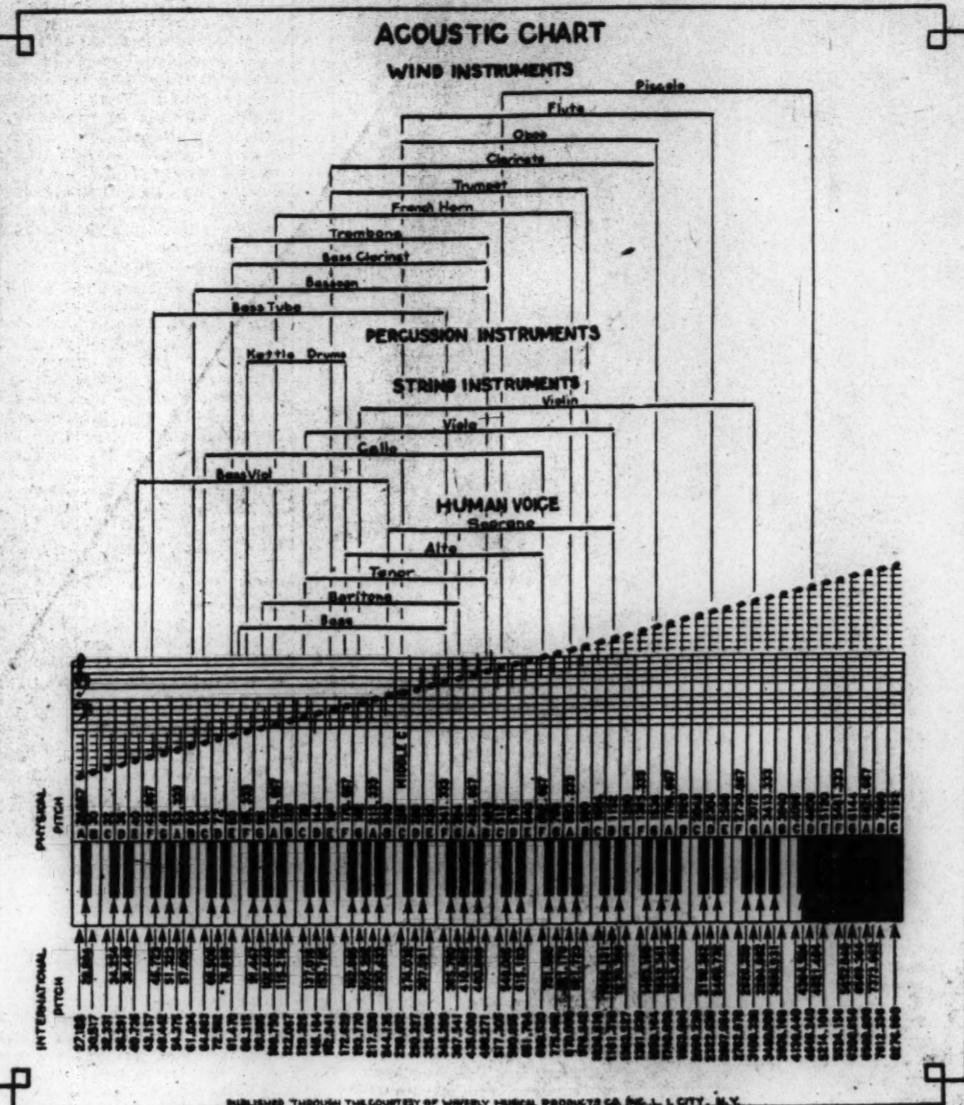
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Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 12

WBZA and WHZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass., 900 kc, a. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WEEL.

PROVIDENCE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WELB.

WBFA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WMKA, 1130 kc.

NEW YORK—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WMCA, 880 kc.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WGP, 1110 kc.

DETROIT—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WTM, 1130 kc.

CLEVELAND—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMBC, 1170 kc.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 6 p. m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 770 kc.

CHICAGO—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p. m., central daylight saving time, by Station WMBC, 1200 kc.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central daylight saving time, by Station WCRB, 810 kc.

INDIANAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station WFBM, 1120 kc.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass., will lecture at Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Portland, Me., June 12 at 3 p. m., eastern standard time, under the joint auspices of First and Second Churches of Christ, Scientist, Portland. WCRB will broadcast this lecture on a frequency of 600 kilocycles.

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CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS

The total volume of heavy construction operations reported throughout the country since the first of the year virtually as high as the mid period of 1926, says the McGraw-Hill Construction.

WEBS, 810 kc.

WEAF, 900 kc.

ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

Little Sophie's Setting Up

By MABEL M. SWAN

THEY caught my eye on a small flat package of paper, yellowed and stained with water, still in Sophia's Furniture, September 26, 1822." A find, indeed, for there is nothing more valuable than old bills for welding broken links of century old stories. They have a way of giving facts—hard, bare, and unquestionable—without any of the romantic defects which family tradition is wont to impose.

In a box among other old papers they had laid here, far back under the eaves in the darker corner of the attic, for over a century, free from intrusion of any kind, ignored even during the annual housecleaning. This inscription, when discovered, caused the box to be dragged into the light of day, and the old bills told their story of the wedding equipment of Sophia Doggett of a century and five years ago.

Across the end of the package as if to counteract any effect of the curt, businesslike summary of Sophia's father, was written, presumably by her mother's hand, "Little Sophie's Setting Up." Could anything express more explicitly or charmingly the different viewpoints of a daughter's wedding equipment? "Sophia" she was to her father; "Little Sophie" to her mother, to whom she would always be her little girl, and a little girl she was, bare 16, when she married and came to Dedham to live in 1822.

Sophie's Father and Willard Clocks

It matters little to this story that Sophia's father was John Doggett of Roxbury, a carver, glider, and cabinetmaker, who made pedestals, carvings, work and ornaments for the famous Willard clock, for it is Sophia's story. But one would expect from the handwriting that the bills would all be dated, carefully receipted, and arranged in exact chronological order. That was John Doggett's way, and that was one of the characteristics which made him so successful in his own business.

The careful forethought of the thrifty New England housewife is shown by the fact that in the planning of little Sophie's mother the linen for bed and table were the first things purchased. What girl, even 100 years ago, could have been happy if the material for her wedding clothes was in the house waiting to be cut and fitted? On the 23rd of May, 1822, the first of the table linen was bought:

2 Yards Linen Damask..... \$2.44
2 do Linen Damask..... 1.75
1 Marseilles Quilt..... 6.76

Tucked in with the bill was the following advertisement of the firm from whom the linen was purchased:

NEW STORE
No. 2,
SOUTHBURY, CONNECTICUT.
Johnson & Mayo,
Manufacturers of All Kinds of
European, India, and American
Gardens.
J. & M. are constantly increasing their assortment of goods
by the arrival of new shipments from Europe, India, and America, as
well as from China, and are always ready to supply any
particular article required.

More receipts followed, for crash, Russian crash, more linen and damask also.

34 Yards Brown Sheet..... \$7.45
31 Yards Bleached Sheet..... 5.27

Those long June days of 1822 must have seen little Sophie and her mother bending over the linen, sewing, sewing, busily plying their needles back and forth through the wedding linen, rolling and hemming the long seams with the tiniest of stitches—one looking back over her years of experience, the other ahead into the future.

Mandarin Blue Nankin and Souchan Pongee

One wonders if Sophie chafed at the delay in purchasing the materials for her trousseau, for it was not until midsummer that any material was purchased for wedding clothes. By that time, we may be sure, the table and bed linens were all finished, carefully laid away in piles of snowy folds, heavy with the fragrance of lavender in the pine chest which Sophia's father made for her. Dated July 9, 1822, comes this receipt:

3 Yards Black Silk..... \$2.21
1 Yards Pattern..... 1.50
1 Yards Household..... 88
1 Piece Mandarin Blue Nankin..... 2.25
1 Piece Superfine Yellow..... 1.25
1 Piece French Silk..... 2.25
1 Yards Cotton..... 1.38
1 Yards Souchan Pongee..... 6
1 Yards..... 4.15
1 Yards..... 2.20
1 Pair Hose..... 1.50

Not an extensive trousseau compared with that of the modern girl! Aug. 6 is the date of the purchase of the woodenware, crockery, and glass. It included 60 items aside from the woodenware. If it was not considered necessary for the girls of a century ago to have an elaborate trousseau it was a grave mistake to have an incomplete kitchen equipment. So Miss Sophia was supplied with everything which would enable her to become a decent housekeeper as her mother had been.

The papers are dated closer now, and on Aug. 14 the necessary materials for feather beds and pillows were bought:

To 20 yards fine Tick..... \$21.75
22 yards binding..... 1.50
90 p. geese feathers..... 56.25
Mat. 2 Bed..... 2.50
1 Bed..... 2.50
45 feathers..... 18.75
Mat. Bed..... 1
Wraps..... 1

3 Dosen Chairs; 8 Beds; 7 "Glasses"
The charge for three beds followed:

1 Mahogany field Bedstead..... \$14
1 stained wood Bedstead..... 10
1 with low post..... 6

The chairs were itemized as six dark fancy ones at \$2 each; six light bamboo, at \$1.25 each; 12 others at \$8, and 12 dark fancy chairs at \$3 each.

The house to which Sophia Doggett French came to live in Dedham when she was married is still standing and her son John French is now living there. Her bedroom, which is shown in the illustration, has been kept

practically as she left it. The bed shown is the mahogany field bedstead mentioned in the above bill. The large looking glass hanging on the door is the second item of the following bill, and the third is "dresser glass" on the table at the head of the bed:

1 Pair pier Glasses..... \$60
1 Glass 30x18 molding..... 21
1 Dresser glass..... 4
1 Dresser Glass 2 drawers..... 3
2 Mahogany 14x9..... 60
1 Mahogany 10x8..... 60

The chair at the foot of the bed, which is one of the "fancy chairs" at \$3 each, shows traces of the Empire style. The wing chair in the back corner Sophia always kept covered in white, but it has been recovered with chintz.

Sophia Still Seems to Be Here

The other illustration shows an oil painting of Sophia painted when she was 22, and probably by some artist studying under Gilbert Stuart, who at that time lived in Roxbury and was a friend of John Doggett. The fire set is thus recorded in the bill:

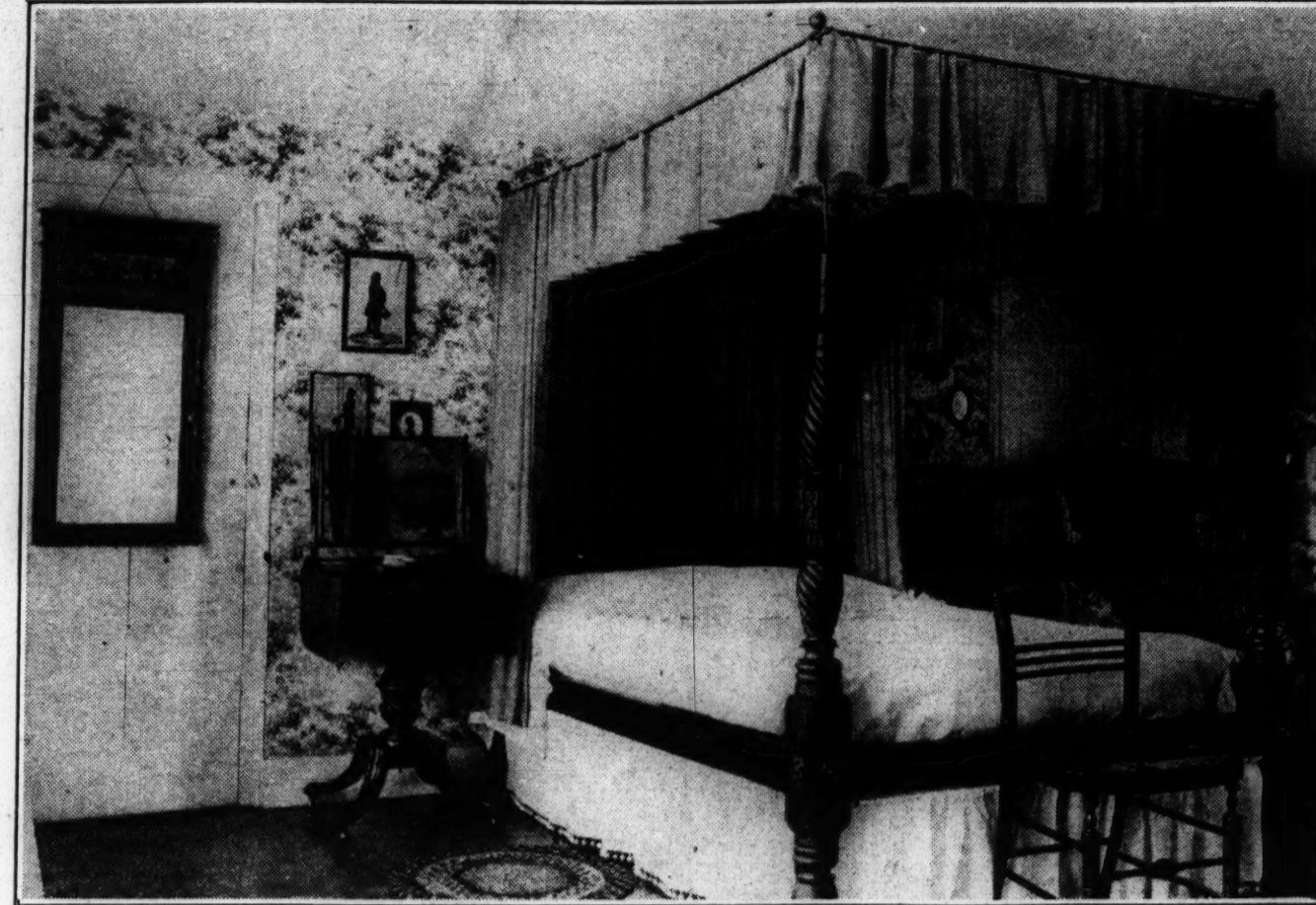
1 Brass Serpentine Fire Sett..... \$24
1 Strait Sett..... 14

The dishes on the mantel were a part of her sets of Lowestoft and deep blue Staffordshire. The candlesticks were mentioned in the bill of the dishes. The last bill was dated Oct. 1 and was made out to John Doggett:

To labor of S. Litchfield & boards in making cloths horse, folding board, wash bench, etc..... 48

And on the back of this last one was the summary of little Sophia's wedding equipment, \$551.91.

From above the old mantel Sophia Doggett looks down calm and composed, with her arched eyebrows with their very aristocratic air, untroubled by the slightest surprise, the swift changes of the years, for her descendants have very wisely pre-



After "Little Sophie" Became Sophia Doggett French, This Was Her "Best Chamber." In It Are Seen the Field Bed, the Dresser Glass, the Glass With Molding, and One of the 36 Chairs That Were Included in Her "Setting-Up."

served the house as it was, keeping the same quiet charm she knew here in the early days of the nineteenth century.

himself. He was a glass blower in a factory with an odd name. It always made me think of a hammer." "Nailssea?" was the instant exclamation.

"Yes, that was it. How did you know?"

"The case against you becomes worse each moment. Do you mean to tell me that you didn't know that Nailssea glass is quite scarce now? It was only produced for 85 years. The works closed down in 1873, so collectors are eager to own at least one sample of it. Splendid prices are sometimes paid for a piece. Just exactly what shade of brown were your bottles?"

"Dark with glints of green when held to the light."

"A find for someone, for that is the most treasured variety. Quaint rather than beautiful. And for how much?" with a reproachful shake of the head, "did you part with this heirloom?"

"I find it was knocked down for a shilling."

"A shilling?" Now addressing the dignified occupants of the corner cupboard, "Two Nailssea bottles in a pewter stand, a hundred years old at least, and she let them go for a shilling."

"But they were so big." In self-defense. "Who would want them?"

"That made them all the more interesting. Perhaps made by one of the experts for his own use, they were probably what is called 'freaks' for the usual Nailssea product was small. You could have sold them here for—"

"Don't tell me," interrupted her friend ruefully. But after a moment's thoughtful silence she brightened and said:

"No use worrying. If I had known that they were valuable I would have felt compelled to keep them, and so would still be having the trouble of storing and cleaning them, as well as having had the expense of bringing them over. Besides, you have been such a good friend to me since my landing here, that I don't begrudge a find to another collector."

So the sense of regret was banished with a laugh. M. G. G.

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ARTICLES OF ANTIQUE
FURNITURE

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

Music News of the World

French, Italian and Russian Opera

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

After the great success of Krauskopf's jazz opera, the Leipzig *Neues Theater* seems to be eager for first performances. Though rather, but not too late in the season, it has determined *destino* as pioneer in the realm of operatic music.

The Leipzig Opera house has now produced its first full-length opera, one by Heinrich Heine, the other by Maurice Ravel. *Scaramouche*, Ravel's opera, "L'opéra d'aujourd'hui," was composed in 1925. In the meantime the composer, who has been conductor at the Paris *Opéra-Comique*, has become director of the Conservatoire.

That Ravel has been a pupil of Jules Massenet is easily to be recognized. There is much routine and very little revolutionary feeling in his music. And how could there be? The plot itself is not rich in action; it is built upon the background of the sea, and the scene is an Irish island. Ravel's score mildly paraphrases the moods expressed by the words, which were originally written by J. M. Synge in his drama, "Riders to the Sea," and now translated French into German by Gustav Brecher, general musical director of the Leipzig *Neues Theater* and conductor of this performance. There is no detailed description in the music of what is happening on the stage, but its fluency, between recitative and melody, is remarkable. In short, Ravel is a clever composer, not destined to revolutionize the world. It would, however, be unfair not to mention the artist who sang the part of the mother, for Lotte Dörwald was perfectly equal to her task, so that she may be said to have saved the composer.

"L'Enfant et les Sortiléges" When, two years ago, I heard the première of "L'Enfant et les Sortiléges" in Monte Carlo, I was the composer — Maurice Ravel — because he was badly treated by the management. The public received him well, as he deserved; he was honored by the Prince of Monaco, but, alas, the singers did not honor him enough. The rehearsals must have been insufficient, and the scenery was wretched. I felt as if I were attending one of the last performances, though it was a first performance.

Nevertheless I fully appreciated Maurice Ravel's new opera, which was not an opera in the proper sense of the word, for the man who wrote "L'heure Espagnole" is very different from the average opera composer. He is a conversational composer, attaching less value to the substance than to the manner of composition. And his manner is above any criticism. As a craftsman Ravel really finds his like. He uses all the means provided by modernity, but never forgets that he wants to be one of the last classicists. The way in which he employs all sorts of dances, among which is a foxtrot by a tea-pot and a cup, is certainly amusing. As everywhere else in his works, Russian influence is to be noted. It is particularly the rhythmic element that points to this source. The score, however, would be more entertaining if it were shorter. For the libretto written by Colette is a little too innocuous for its length.

We made, besides the conducting of Gustav Brecher, this performance an outstanding event was the stage management of Walter Brügmann, who solved the problem of staging by giving us a play between opera and puppet-show. For the public it proved, if not very exciting, certainly not unpleasant.

"La Forza Del Destino"

Verdi proves to be the most successful of all opera composers. He has scored a new triumph in the Berlin Staatsoper by the latest performance of "La Forza del Destino." Franz Werfel, the Austrian poet, author of a widely-known Verdi novel, translated this work for the Ricordi publishing house. His version was produced last year at the Dresden Staatsoper with a very promising success. "La Forza del Destino" is known to us with the most ridiculous operas as regards the absurdity of its plot. But can anything be more absurd than this film? As the latter is a revolt against the literary spoken drama, which contains so much symbolism, it cannot be wondered at that even those operas which enjoyed the reputation of being impossible because of their nonsensical plot have been restored to new fame, provided they deserve it for the value of their music.

It is not simply a new translation of the work we are presented with by Franz Werfel; the poet has tried to make plausible the succession of events which rush from one impossible to another. Verdi, the greatest admirer of Shakespeare, did not even at the time of "Ballo in maschera" refuse a melodramatic plot to the story. And, indeed, there is something in it that gives an opera composer food for the most effective music.

The score has not remained quite unchanged. First of all, the overture, a piece very well known and very often played on Italian squares by municipal bands, has been placed before the prelude. Secondly, the Kapellmeister, Leo Blech himself, contrary to the desire of the composer, who did not want anything altered, though perhaps he could not foresee the conditions of the present theater — a movement of other passages out of their places. The effect, however, of the performance was so great that "La Forza del Destino," which did not exist in the repertoire, is likely to belong to the series of Verdi operas meeting with the great favor of the public.

It must be added that, if the conductor, Blech, was at his best, the stage manager, Panos Aravantinos, gave wonderful proofs of artistic taste. The scenes representing a church and a town could not be surpassed in expressive beauty. As for the singers, a higher level might be

imagined. Neither Tino Pattiera nor Meta Seinemeyer nor Heinrich Schlesius provided us with true bel canto.

It was interesting to hear "Il Travatore" soon after "La Forza del Destino," which made a great progress of craftsmanship. In Verdi's case, however, performance, but not too late in the season, it has determined *destino* as pioneer in the realm of operatic music.

The Leipzig Opera house has now produced its first full-length opera, one by Heinrich Heine, the other by Maurice Ravel. *Scaramouche*, Ravel's opera, "L'opéra d'aujourd'hui," was composed in 1925. In the meantime the composer, who has been conductor at the Paris *Opéra-Comique*, has become director of the Conservatoire.

That Ravel has been a pupil of Jules Massenet is easily to be recognized. There is much routine and very little revolutionary feeling in his music. And how could there be? The plot itself is not rich in action; it is built upon the background of the sea, and the scene is an Irish island. Ravel's score mildly paraphrases the moods expressed by the words, which were originally written by J. M. Synge in his drama, "Riders to the Sea," and now translated French into German by Gustav Brecher, general musical director of the Leipzig *Neues Theater* and conductor of this performance. There is no detailed description in the music of what is happening on the stage, but its fluency, between recitative and melody, is remarkable. In short, Ravel is a clever composer, not destined to revolutionize the world. It would, however, be unfair not to mention the artist who sang the part of the mother, for Lotte Dörwald was perfectly equal to her task, so that she may be said to have saved the composer.

"L'Enfant et les Sortiléges" When, two years ago, I heard the première of "L'Enfant et les Sortiléges" in Monte Carlo, I was the composer — Maurice Ravel — because he was badly treated by the management. The public received him well, as he deserved; he was honored by the Prince of Monaco, but, alas, the singers did not honor him enough. The rehearsals must have been insufficient, and the scenery was wretched. I felt as if I were attending one of the last performances, though it was a first performance.

Nevertheless I fully appreciated Maurice Ravel's new opera, which was not an opera in the proper sense of the word, for the man who wrote "L'heure Espagnole" is very different from the average opera composer. He is a conversational composer, attaching less value to the substance than to the manner of composition. And his manner is above any criticism. As a craftsman Ravel really finds his like. He uses all the means provided by modernity, but never forgets that he wants to be one of the last classicists. The way in which he employs all sorts of dances, among which is a foxtrot by a tea-pot and a cup, is certainly amusing. As everywhere else in his works, Russian influence is to be noted. It is particularly the rhythmic element that points to this source. The score, however, would be more entertaining if it were shorter. For the libretto written by Colette is a little too innocuous for its length.

We made, besides the conducting of Gustav Brecher, this performance an outstanding event was the stage management of Walter Brügmann, who solved the problem of staging by giving us a play between opera and puppet-show. For the public it proved, if not very exciting, certainly not unpleasant.

"La Forza Del Destino"

Verdi proves to be the most successful of all opera composers. He has scored a new triumph in the Berlin Staatsoper by the latest performance of "La Forza del Destino." Franz Werfel, the Austrian poet, author of a widely-known Verdi novel, translated this work for the Ricordi publishing house. His version was produced last year at the Dresden Staatsoper with a very promising success. "La Forza del Destino" is known to us with the most ridiculous operas as regards the absurdity of its plot. But can anything be more absurd than this film? As the latter is a revolt against the literary spoken drama, which contains so much symbolism, it cannot be wondered at that even those operas which enjoyed the reputation of being impossible because of their nonsensical plot have been restored to new fame, provided they deserve it for the value of their music.

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From Rimsky to Alfano

By EMILE VUILLEMOZ

Paris, May 21 — a game of cards, the disconcerting Queen Chemaka and the astrologer who pulls the strings of all these marionettes constitute an ensemble of such irreverence that it was considered unacceptable under the Tsarist régime, although it does not shock us now in the least. We look upon it as one of those children's tales that good humor of which pleases and amuses us without a second thought.

Rimsky's score is one of his best because it consists only of purely external graces and picturaisques, without incursion into the deeply pathetic and emotional sphere which is forbidden him by definition. He who has, not without reason, been called the Russian Saint-Saëns, is peculiarly at ease in his descriptions of every singer. In the course of a Russian ballet season, Serge de Diaghilev also gave us a complete performance of this very picturesque and strongly colored work. He did so well, conditions which deserve to be periodically recalled to the memory of musicians, as they comprised an exceptionally interesting conception of the lyric stage. Serge de Diaghilev, perceiving that in this opera, as indeed in many others, the dramatic action properly speaking is insignificant and is reduced to processions, parades, choruses, one or two comic episodes and a love scene, attempted a bold innovation.

Division of Labor

Resolutely he made the industrial theory of division of labor triumph in stage production. He systematically separated plastic interpretation from vocal interpretation. Knowing from experience that singers have not always very highly developed plastic gifts, he exempted them from the formidable task of externalizing their emotions. On steps arranged at right and left of the stage he placed the soloists and the choruses, fixed and motionless in sumptuous costumes, providing a frame of amazing richness to the action. And the floor was reserved for the mimers and dancers who, for their part, with all the resources of their persuasive technique, insured an unusually supple interpretation to the complete.

Alfano's "Résurrection"

The lyric adapters of the "Résurrection" of Tolstoy have attempted to offer us a view diametrically opposite to that of Rimsky. In the present-day output of the European nations, we find, with the exception of one or two races, virtually the same situation everywhere. The great exception is the modern Hungarian school, notably its chief exponent, Béla Bartók. This eminent composer, we find, is firmly rooted in his country. He clings to the influence of folklore with the predilection of the ethnographical student.

But eliminating the Hungarian exception of contemporary music, we are well nigh in a position to quote other examples of national influences in modern music. Stravinsky, whom no modernist, perhaps, has derived more inspiration from primitive native music, we find in the grip of a more or less speculative and intellectual Bach egomaniac, while his countrymen, domiciled in Russia following, respectively, Scriabin in their pianistic products, and other examples, notably Mahler, in their symphonic output.

Italy and France

Italy in its most prominent exponents, like Alfredo Casella or Vittorio Rieti, pursues a synthesis of Rossinian grace and of Verdi in the brightest aspects of his mature genius; not to speak of the operatic authors of that country who, in their majority, sought shelter in the shade of that wizard of operatic stagecraft, Giacomo Puccini.

In France, of course, folk strains have never played as an important a rôle in "art music" as, say, in Germany — and here again we observe multifarious tendencies of a more or less problematic character, with one quality common to all, namely, the complete abdication of the old "Volkstümlichkeit."

Austria, finally, we see epitomized in the young Vienna radicals of the Schönbergian creed on one side, and by the Brahms and Strauss Egoloni on the other. Folk music plays an insignificant part in the music of both groups.

Central Europe, Czechoslovakia has drawn more resources from folk music, perhaps than any other country. Smetana, her most prominent operatic exponent, and after him Dvořák, have drunk deeply from the well of the Slav folksong. But here modern impulses have broken with the past.

Series of Concerts

Musically this score is the innumerable "verist" works in which everything is sacrificed to easy effect, artificial warmth and superficial lyricism. Sounding well, cleverly orchestrated, ably written for the voice, it has everything it needs to give the illusion of sincere emotion. But it is impossible for a musician who knows his business to take seriously an art composed of commonplaces, ready-made formulas and concessions to success.

One must recognize, however, that a score like "Résurrection" has every chance of obtaining a triumph everywhere. At the *Opéra-Comique* it achieved this without difficulty, not only by reason of its comfortable mediocrity, but by the interpretation of the Royal Garden. Undoubtedly, all the more popular of the Salle Favart who remember the admirable Milandis will not forgive her for leaving Debussy's music for Alfano's. But how could an actress of such worth resist the temptation to shine in a rôle the dramatic action of which is almost unrivaled? The pride of being able to present on the same evening the silhouette of a young girl and the portrait of an emotional woman, the satisfaction of showing the same mastery in water-color and etching, evidently explains the impulse that prompted Mary Garden to impose a work like this upon her directors. "Human, too, human," said Nietzsche . . . feminine, too feminine, one may add.

Plastic Beauty

Meanwhile, the miners and dancers can offer us an externalization of the drama filled with very interesting details and attaining a plastic impossibility to another. Verdi, the "verist" musical has made a grandiloquent and gesticulating ex-thia. With the composer everything is extatation, vulgarity and coarseness. And, indeed, it is imposed upon him a rigid discipline of reserve, moderation and tact. The Italian vocal effusiveness underlines and weighs on everything it touches; in such a subject it is positive beauty.

The production of this work was, however, very successful, thanks to the costumes and scenery of Alexander Benois, which preserved the radiant and vivid tradition of the Russian ballet. They are fireworks of color, a rainfall of precious stones. The ironical and burlesque side of Pushkin's tale, which shows us such amusing puppets, is stressed. The grotesque King Dodon, his absurd general-in-chief, his two sons who seem to have escaped from

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THE HOME FORUM

The Attic and the Artist

GENIUS is said to accomplish great things under the most adverse of circumstances and within the most comfortless of surroundings. Instances are certainly not wanting of success achieved under trying conditions. But we are not all geniuses, and even the favored few who enjoy this distinction generally prefer to have their labors lightened, or assisted, by convenient working appliances. In none of the sister arts, and perhaps in no profession, are they as necessary as in painting and in sculpture. For whereas it is quite possible to compose music, or write plays, poems and books in the meanest of garrets, with the scantiest of materials, it is otherwise with a picture or a piece of sculpture, for the production of which the materials alone are very costly, while in many cases a good-sized, well-lighted room is absolutely indispensable.

Millais attached great importance to a well-regulated studio, and was of the opinion that an artist could do better work with every comfort and convenience about him than in a place where such advantages were not obtainable.

Fortuny, the great Spanish painter, aquarist and etcher, was of the same opinion in respect of art auxiliaries. His studio in Rome was of gigantic proportions and was said to have been a veritable temple of art.

Yet it is said that the old masters worked anywhere and under the most unfavorable circumstances. Raphael designed his famous *Madonna della Sistola* in a primitive courtyard and upon the top of an empty barrel, which is traditionally said to account for the circular shape of the panel upon which this masterpiece is painted. Titian is reported to have placed his subjects and himself in the open air occasionally, from the fact that his faces are shadowless, or with no positive shadows. But it is to be presumed that the great Venetian colorist adopted the method from that of a well-lighted studio. Similarly, the Greek sculptors frequently worked under the canopy of heaven, or in rough

improvised huts, chiefly because they desired to be near quarries, where the best marble was to be obtained.

Naturally, landscape and marine painters of the past often did much as do those of the present day, namely, plant themselves in the spot where the scene depicted takes their fancy. Still, in these more luxurious times, it is not uncommon with marine painters of the Van der Velde class to paint from nature from the deck of a yacht or houseboat. Needless to say that painters of storms at sea cannot possibly enjoy the luxury of a steady-going yacht.

Marine studies are told by artists who have designed important works under difficult and in most unlikely places, and not least of all by painters of animals in motion, including wild horses, dogs, birds, and similar subjects when, in repose may be, and often are, posed in studios or well-lighted stables. As a general thing, all animal painters, from the days of Snyders, Paul Potter, and Wouvermans, to those of Landseer and Rosa Bonheur, have made their sketches or careful studies in the places frequented by their four-footed friends, while the rest was left to the imagination or remembrance of the artist.

It is often not difficult to judge of the place where an artist is in the habit of working by reference to his style and to the class of subjects he depicts. In the case of portraits and figures it is not so easy to say where the composition, taken as a whole, was secured, because the figures may have been painted in one place, and the background, or accessories, in quite another. But one may sometimes decide upon the general aspect of the studio by considering the effect of light and shade perceptible in the work. Thus we have but to recall the most characteristic canvases of Rembrandt to be convinced that his masterpieces were produced in a small chamber, supplied with a solitary window.

The glowing and colorful canvases of Rubens and Paul Veronese, and other great masters of their time, were undoubtedly produced in palatial apartments hung with rich draperies, costly tapestries, and similar things. Indeed, we have it on record that the palaces of kings were often open for pictorial purposes to limners of the period referred to. In the case of Velasquez, a handsome apartment in the palace of Philip IV of Spain was placed at his disposal, while the same privilege was accorded to his compatriot, Murillo.

In contemplating Angelico, it is difficult to understand that cheerless cell could be the studio for this high-minded painter. Angelico's exalted view of the art has been shared by not a few artists since his day, not least by Burne-Jones, who considered art a sacred calling. He called his studio a "workshop."

The studios of the "little master" of Holland were often good-sized barns, with bare floors; walls which were once whitewashed, a sloping roof supported by visible rafters, with, perhaps a ladder that led to an attic or loft for the storage of canvases and art properties.

In the United States your modern, successful artist has his duplex apartment with his "north" light, but the few Bohemian ones prefer an attic or garret. J. A. W.



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Come On, Boys! From an Etching by Edmund Blampied.

The Blushrose Bush by the Door

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Little Great-grandmother planted it there,
When the nineteenth century was young;
Pioneer bride, both brave and fair,
Northern New England hills among.
She blossomed right gallantly, and flung
Radiance rare round her log-walled room,
While outside the cabin the rosebush sprung.
Like her in its sturdy and joyous bloom.

Little ones came and overflowed
The brown-walled cabin, so snug and stout,
Picking for Mother the buds that glowed
On branches that blossomed in rain or drought;
At length, long toiling brought about
Prosperity; a frame house arose
Well-located, sheltered, the rose bloomed on.

The generations come and go,
But the old white house still stands four-square;
And young as the dawn in its June-time glow
The rosebush perfumes the peaceful air.
Like little Great-grandmother, brave and fair.
While beside its blossoming beauty stands
A little great-granddaughter, buds in her hair,
And filling her happy, untried hands!

MINNIE LEONA UPTON.

Round About La Chapelle

THERE is all the zest of boyhood's happy, rollicking fun and play in this wonderful print by Mr. Edmund Blampied. Few, surely, have achieved more vivid and instantaneous movement by means of the needle than has the artist in this exhilarating etching.

Woe betide the luckless scarecrow, securely imprisoned in its cask, for they are all four at him. Each movement and position is grasped and translated with that inspiring verve with which this artist is so richly endowed. The four are all equally engrossed, the be-pigtailed little maiden quite as much as her some what older boy companions, and they are, every one of them, well worth close scrutiny.

To begin with their footwear. All who are familiar with the rustic luxury of the sabot and its minor weak points will know they are apt to slip the heel, as does one of the girl's little wooden shoes. Then look at the boots of the bigger boy, a most ingenious study of dilapidation.

And the positions of the members of the attacking force—see how the boy in the boots brings every limb into play in order to dispatch his assailants with the utmost force. The boy in the background in his excitement lifts one leg, his hand high in the air; the foremost boy is just ready with his stone and the girl is eagerly looking for hers.

With what simple means Mr. Blampied has attained his end. A sense of distance results from the extreme sketchiness of the gentleman in the barrel, his less degree, by the fourth of the quartet, whereas the plastic quality of the figures reaches its climax in the two foremost lads. Truly a singularly captivating Blampied print.

The Sweeper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every evening at half after eight,
Over the walks of Weeping,
Lightly, lightly the sweeper comes,
Busily sweep, sweep, sweeping;
Comes with his broom, and his bare
row of gray.

Sweeping the footsteps that fall
through the day.

All of the footsteps heaping—
Each little find that is left behind
By toes that have tapped in Weep-

ing.

One and all
Like leaves in the fall.

The sweeper comes sweep, sweep,
sweeping.

Every evening at half after eight,
When children are soundly sleep-

ing.

Lightly, lightly the sweeper comes,
Busily sweep, sweep, sweeping.

"Creak," says the barrow and
"brush" says the broom.

And "wash" go the footsteps around
in the gloom.

All of the footsteps heaping—
The pitiful pit-pats of the puppies and

cats.

The clumps of old Mr. Deepings—
One and all

Like leaves in the fall.

The sweeper comes sweep, sweep,
sweeping.

—CHARLES HANSON TOWNSEND.

Overcoming Worry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS becoming more generally recognized that the mental state termed "worry" is too expensive in terms of ill health, to be entertained by mortals.

All mortals would fain be free from this enemy to health and happiness, yet the means whereby it can be destroyed are not generally understood. It is easy enough to say to one, "Don't worry," but to free that one from this baneful state is quite another thing. Fear is usually the cause of worry; often it is the sole cause. To overcome fear, then, is a long step toward the elimination of evil.

Fear involves the belief that evil is real, and mortals are prone to give seeming reality to it. They apparently endow evil in some form with entity and power, only to stand in fear before the illusory objectification of their own mental state; and they do this regardless of Job's wise saying, "The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me."

It is metaphorically certain that we invite the type of experience which we hold in thought as imminent and frightful.

What is the remedy for this erroneous state? Is there no balm within the reach of mortals for this enemy, worry, and for fear, its procuring cause? Christians find in the Bible, in the Old Testament, and especially in the life and teachings of Christ Jesus, the remedy for this and all other illusions which mortals indulge. David's great faith in God, his overwhelming assurance of the divine presence to insure man's safety and protection, was voiced in words replete with confidence that all is well, because he knew God to be the creator, governor, and preserver of His spiritual, perfect universe, including man.

What healing of fear and worry mortals have received from the inspired promises of the ninety-first psalm, none may know. Seekers for spiritual light likewise find in the words of Jesus comfort and healing balm for their fears and doubts. The tenderness and sweet assurance of his priceless messages are nowhere better exemplified than in the concluding verse of the eleventh chapter of Matthew. "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," is an invitation to all mankind, so appealing, and with so gentle, that the heart fearful, worried, and burdened with the seeming heaviness of life, ac-

cepted this holy appeal with perfect faith in its promise of solace and comfort.

Mortals need to learn precisely what Jesus meant. "Come unto me" could have had no other significance than to invite the weary to turn to him, partaking of the Christ, Truth, which he revealed as man's true state; for thus they would be freed from their false concepts of God and man, of reality and Truth—and thus healed, would lay down their heavy burdens of material sense. "How completely did he prove the power of Spirit to destroy materiality with all its claims to law and power! All who accept him as the Way-shower and Saviour may find in his precepts and practice the perfect remedy for fear and its handmaid, worry; and, in fact, for all the ills in which mortals believe.

Since belief in the reality of evil is the basic cause of fear and worry, the sovereign remedy for both is to destroy every vestige of the belief in evil. In this process Christian Science takes first place, because it reveals the way in which to invoke the divine all-power, in the opposite of good. "Mankind must learn that evil is not power," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 102); and she adds: "Its so-called despotism is but a phase of nothingness. Christian Science despairs the kingdom of evil."

How? By revealing God as all-omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent. Moreover, since God is infinite good, evil has no place in God's infinite kingdom. In the light of this reasoning, what, then, becomes of evil? Has it an abiding place outside infinity? Manifestly an impossibility! And since it has nothing in common with good, evil's only seeming reality is in mortal thought. If its claims to entity be met in thought and there reduced to nothingness, it is destroyed. Fear is thus eliminated, and worry ceases through spiritual understanding. Faith in God's presence and infinite goodness removes all sense of fear, anxiety, and worry. Understanding that the divine Father loves all His children with unchanging love, that in the words of the poet,

"I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

brings the calm assurance of the divine presence, immanent and available to meet our every need. Mortals have at hand the perfect means of gaining salvation from all that would harass and trouble mankind. The way is open, and a numberless host walking in it have found peace and lasting joy.

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AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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McClurg & Field, New Bedford, Mass.

McClurg & Field,

REACTIONARY TENDENCY IN STOCK MARKET

Bear Traders Uncover New Weak Spots—Closing Is Heavy

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 11.—Stock prices turned reactionary today, when heavy selling for both accounts developed in several sections of the list. Several new weak spots were uncovered by the brokers. Some selling also was influenced by the approach of Federal income tax payment day, the belief that the market was entitled to at least a technical reaction after its recent extended advance.

Concerned stocks, which broke wide open yesterday, fell another 3 points today. Pierce Arrow preferred and Pittsburgh Coal extended their early losses to 4½ points and Clift

Pearson broke to a new low. Prices for the new Smith Ruthian Sugar (old) and Texas Faded Land Trust also were freely liquidated.

Hudson Motors displayed individual strength, but the other motors were in rather poor supply on reports of a second curtailment of production by several leading manufacturers.

States Steel common also paid decline attention to the seasonal decline in output. Railroads yielded with the industry on the so-called merger issue showing the latest decline.

The closing was heavy, total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchange opened steady with demand sterling around \$4.50-4.60, and French francs around 3.95-4.00.

Although the week's new bond issues aggregated close to \$500,000,000, prices in the market for listed bonds held fairly steady, with some apparent increase in the buying of high-grade investment securities.

There is a growing feeling that a recession in prices has brought listed mortgages down to a level where they are in a position to compete with new issues.

However, no noticeable change in the market is expected until the July reinvestment demand begins to appear.

Hope is expressed that money will be the market around the first of the month, will be instrumental in clearing away a fair portion of the surplus of new issues now on dealers' shelves.

Little activity was apparent in today's trading. United States Government bonds, war and public utility convertible issues, which have held the center of the stage throughout the week, were irregular. International Telephone & Tel. moved up slightly, while Erie & Sub. was off on profit-taking.

Woolworth, Wrigley Paper & Co. were up nearly a point.

Prices in the foreign group showed few changes, and trading was in moderate volume.

ESTIMATE OF WINTER WHEAT IS BELOW FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Department of Agriculture places the indicated crop of winter wheat at 1,000,000 bushels on a June 1 comparison of 722,000 per cent. This compares with \$53,000,000 indicated May 1, a harvest of \$26,920,000 in 1926, and five-year average of 9,510,000 bushels. Yield per acre indicated June 1 is 13.9 bushels, compared with 15.3 indicated May 1 and 17.0 harvested 1926.

Condition of the principal crops on June 1 is compared as follows in percentages of normal:

1927 1927 1926 1926 1925

Winter wheat 72.6 85.4 74.5 82.9 80.9

Spring wheat 88.8 75.5 87.5 85.0 85.0

Oats 77.3 77.8 78.3 78.9 78.9

Barley 81.5 77.1 81.0 82.9 82.9

Rye 77.1 77.1 77.1 77.1 77.1

Hay, all tame 86.5 76.6 76.0 75.2 75.2

Alfalfa hay 88.7 82.1 88.4 88.4 88.4

Pasture 83.3 87.7 79.0 78.6 78.6

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: It is likely that the market's reactionary structure has been weakened. A reactionary movement of considerable proportions at this time would be a healthy one for all but overpriced stocks.

Such a movement has been anticipated in some, with the wish being father to the thought. The market continues to act to the satisfaction of those operating on the constructive side.

Hayden, Stone & Co.: It is rather a difficult condition in that it tends unduly to stimulate speculation and promote excesses, from which reactions become increasingly sharp. The overall level of prosperity is not so far removed from the general market as varies sharply from one industry to another, and the present state of investment in the market is not so well, with the possible exception of some, as to be healthy.

It is probable that in the present state of the market, the market's reaction in the fields of industry represents the investment realm, the highest grade industrial and operating public utilities, the most conservative investments.

It is necessary to be an adjustment time, and while there are no definite indications when this will be, there is no reason to believe that conservative investors to take a hand except in consideration of securities of the most stable character.

NEW YORK COTTON

Reported by Hents & Co., New York and Boston

Last Prev. Open High Low Last Close

July 15... 16.80 16.36 16.77 16.82 16.82

Sept. 23... 16.34 16.36 16.39 16.36 16.36

Oct. 17... 16.75 17.05 17.35 17.43 17.43

Dec. 24... 17.65 17.78 17.55 17.63 17.62

Spots, 17.00 17.15 17.65 17.74 17.75

New Orleans' Cotton

Prev. Open High Low Last Close

July 15... 17.81 17.81 17.32 17.35 17.35

Sept. 23... 17.35 17.45 17.30 17.35 17.35

Chicago Cotton

Prev. Open High Low Last Close

July 15... 16.90 16.74 16.59 16.75 16.75

Sept. 23... 16.54 16.56 16.50 16.50 16.50

Oct. 17... 16.75 16.78 16.72 16.72 16.72

Dec. 24... 17.35 17.45 17.30 17.35 17.35

Chicago Board

Weight High Low Last Close

July 15... 1.475 1.475 1.475 1.475 1.475

Sept. 23... 1.445 1.445 1.425 1.425 1.425

Corn 1.445 1.445 1.425 1.425 1.425

July 15... 34.2 35.5 37.2 35.5 35.5

Sept. 23... 34.2 35.5 37.2 35.5 35.5

Oats 1.445 1.445 1.425 1.425 1.425

July 15... 45.2 45.5 46.4 45.5 45.5

Sept. 23... 45.2 45.5 46.4 45.5 45.5

Wheat 1.445 1.445 1.425 1.425 1.425

July 15... 1.475 1.475 1.475 1.475 1.475

Sept. 23... 1.445 1.445 1.425 1.425 1.425

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WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade Irregularity Developing—Stock Market Trend Is Still Up

Business is showing increasing signs of irregularity as the summer season approaches.

While in some industries the decline in volume is somewhat more than a seasonal one, business on the whole continues moderately good, sustained as it is by the enormous purchasing power of the country.

The distribution of goods to consumers indicates that the volume of trade is now somewhat below last year's rate, but still substantially larger than in 1925. Total revenue for the week ended May 28 of 1,028,372,000 cars, less than the corresponding week last year, 112,310 cars more than two years ago, and 9564 cars above the previous week.

Reports from the steel industry this week were less favorable, operations for the industry dropping to about 75 per cent of capacity, compared with 59 per cent last week.

As was shown, the production of steel in May showed a decrease from April and March, but output nevertheless was larger than May last year, with the exception of 1923, when it was the largest in 1925. Total revenue for May production since the war is held at such a high rate this year, as when some of the larger industries, such as the automobile and building industries have been buying less than in 1926.

In the automobile industry, operations are about 16 per cent below a year ago, but a few outstanding companies are maintaining production at or near record levels. Conditions in the industry are highly irregular. Sales have been good in the eastern and far western states, but have declined in the middle West and South, export business reported excellent.

While building operations are less than last year, there has been no such drastic decline in new construction as was forecast at the beginning of the year. Building permits issued in May showed a decline compared with last year, for the first five months of 1927 total permits have been only 7.7 per cent less than they were in 1926.

New building contracts during the first three days of May were more than \$25,000,000 a day, being more than the corresponding period of last year, according to Government figures.

Volume of trade during the week ended June 4, as measured by consular reports, were smaller than in the previous week, but larger than a year ago. According to the National City Bank of New York, bank checks cashed, which cover all varieties of banking transactions, are running some 3 to 4 per cent ahead of last year, notwithstanding the lower level of prices.

Chain-store sales in May were somewhat smaller than in April but were at a high level. In the textile industry, cotton mill and rayon branches continue to report improvement, with the woolen business lagging.

There has been no change in the unmet conditions in the oil industry. Crude oil production set a new high mark for all time in the week ended June 4, with a daily average output of 2,507,500 barrels. This was 9000 barrels more than in the preceding week and 900 barrels more than the previous high record.

Conflicting price movements and heavy trading features in the stock market was upward, although at times the selling was more impressive than buying.

The increase of \$37,000,000 in brokers' loans apparently had little effect on speculative sentiment, partly offset by the easier oil money rates, indicating that there were ample funds for speculative purposes.

Brokers in making extreme care in the purchase of securities.

The record-breaking financing in the last few weeks tended to draw in the bond market this week and both domestic and foreign issues were inclined to sag. Convertible bonds were exceptions, working higher with stock prices.

Due to the heavy offerings, which in the last five months totaled nearly 50 per cent more than a year ago, there are some substantial blocks of undistributed bonds hanging over the market, for which there is only a small demand.

DIVIDENDS

White Eagle Oil declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 26. Wall Company declared a dividend of \$1.75 on account of accumulations on the regular payable July 1 to stock of record June 26.

Westland Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 52 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 26.

Comments declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, 43 cents on the preferred, 4 cents on the 8 per cent Class A preferred and 18.25 cents on the 6 per cent first preferred, payable June 30.

Canadian Cotton Mills, Ltd., declared a quarterly dividend of 1 cent on the 8 per cent cumulative preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 30.

Armenia Oil Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common, 43 cents on the preferred, 4 cents on the 8 per cent Class A preferred and 18.25 cents on the 6 per cent first preferred, payable June 30.

Pacific Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 11.5 cents on the common, 18 cents on the preferred, 2 cents on the 6 per cent first preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 30.

Universal Pictures declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent dividends on the common, 43 cents on the preferred, 4 cents on the 8 per cent Class A preferred and 18.25 cents on the 6 per cent first preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 30.

Puget Sound Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 11.5 cents on the common, 18 cents on the preferred, 2 cents on the 6 per cent first preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 30.

Financial Industrial Securities Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 1 cent on the common, 43 cents on the preferred, 4 cents on the 8 per cent Class A preferred and 18.25 cents on the 6 per cent first preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 30.

Royal Baking Powder declared the regular quarterly dividends of 92 cents on the common, 18 cents on the preferred, 2 cents on the 6 per cent first preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 30.

Auburn Automobile Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

General Stores declared the regular quarterly 60 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

South Haven Hosiery Mill declared the regular quarterly \$1.75 preferred dividend, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

General Construction declared the regular quarterly \$1 dividend payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

City INVESTING COMPANY

City Investing Company reports for the year ended April 30, 1927, net profits of \$1,601,222 after depreciation, real estate taxes, etc., but before federal taxes, amounted to \$2,850,233 in the previous year.

FIRST BOHEMIAN GLASS WORKS

New York, June 11—F. J. Lissman & Co. have received advice from First Bohemian Glass Works that, a dividend of 10 per cent for 1926 will be declared on the common stock.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1927

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, JUNE 11

WHEAT PRICES SHOW DECLINE

Late Advances Bring Selling—Foreign Buyers Hold Off—Corn Weak

CHICAGO, June 11 (Special)—A bullish report on winter wheat sent prices for wheat soaring on Friday, after a week of mainly reactionary markets.

The late advance, however, uncovered no real selling, and the market dropped back sharply. Outside buyers were cautious in following the bulges, and the market has not broadened to an extent that would permit of wholesale profit taking.

The winter wheat crop is estimated at 60,000,000 bushels, which is smaller than any of the private estimates.

The spring wheat crop is in good condition, and the market is placed at 98 compared with 97 a year ago.

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COMING ECLIPSE TO BE OBSERVED FROM AIRPLANES

British Astronomers to Fly Above Clouds During Eclipse of June 29

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A number of British astronomers, most of whom have never flown before, will fly high in the air" on June 29 to see the eclipse of the sun.

Air liners, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, will leave London on the afternoon of June 28 and fly to air-fields near Chester. On the following morning they will rise to a height convenient for observing the eclipse, which is expected to last only eight minutes, is over. So, although the sky is overcast, these observers high above the clouds in the totality area, in Handley Page-Napier air liners, run by Imperial Airways, will be assured of a good view.

The Londoner who is not going north to see the eclipse, it will still be worth while getting up early, for even so far from the path of totality he will be able to see nineteen-twentieths of the sun's face obscured.

According to Rev. T. E. H. Phillips, president of the Royal Astronomical Society, who recently spoke of the coming eclipse at the Polytechnic, a wonderful change comes over the color of the sky which assumes a weird and unearthly hue. Of course, partial darkness ensues. You will not get a rapid fall in temperature as when an eclipse occurs later in the day, because at that time of the morning, about 5:20 a. m., the temperature is rising very rapidly, but even in London you will expect to notice a check in that rise."

The speaker advised those who were going north to pay special attention to the corona, the little understood and most wonderful of all solar phenomena, which was only visible at times of total eclipse. It consists, he said, of rays of pearly hue radiating from the sun, and the incomprehensible thing about it was its density, which was extremely low that meteoric particles raised to incandescence heat by friction with the earth's atmosphere could pass through the corona unaffected. It was, in fact, less dense than the most perfect vacuum that the natural scientist could create in a laboratory.

In connection with the eclipse, the Radio Association has made arrangements for undertaking the collection of data in regard to the effect of the eclipse on wireless telephony and telegraphy. They have issued a specially designed log sheet for this purpose.

The South African branch of the association, in conjunction with the Natal Astronomical Association and the International Union of Scientific Radio Telegraphy, are making similar arrangements.

JUTE FORECASTS CAUSE DISPUTE

Calcutta Merchants Demand More Accurate Estimate of the Crops

CALCUTTA (Special Correspondence)—Correspondence is published between the Bengal Chambers of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture regarding the urgent need for more accurate forecasts of the jute crop. The committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce proposed that the Director of Agriculture should, before sending the district officers, figures of actual crops returned, consult some of the leading firms in the jute trade who are in a position to form their own independent estimate of the jute crop.

Repeated Inaccuracies

The committee pointed out that in 1926 the Department of Agriculture's forecasts (the only official ones published) were for a crop of 7,851,328 bales of jute, whereas the actual imports into Calcutta up to the end of June, 1926, were 9,000,000 bales, and added that the chaos created by these repeated inaccuracies, not only in India, but in the jute consuming centers all over the world, combined with the resultant financial loss sustained by the trade, emphasized the need for investigating the system under which these forecasts are produced.

The committee, regarding inaccuracies, also arises chiefly during the last three or four years. In 1922-23 the Bengal Government appointed a retrenchment committee which recommended drastic retrenchments in various departments, including the Department of Agriculture. These retrenchments were duly carried out, with it has since been complained, disastrous results to the accuracy of jute forecasts.

Inquiry Demanded

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce asks for an inquiry in which the jute trade will be fully represented, a demand which the Department of Agriculture seems to be averse to granting, pointing out that the recent orders of Government have introduced a radical change in the method in the compilation and checking of the jute figures. For the first time a system of superior grade has been introduced, and trained officers have been made responsible for checking the panchayat's figures, and for making jute crop cutting experiments. The present year's forecast, which it is added is generally considered reliable, was prepared under the new system.

OIL IN TASMANIA

HOBART, Tasmania (Special Correspondence)—The active production of oil from Tasmanian shale has been commenced and will soon reach 4,000 gallons a day. Petrol and tractor spirit are now being produced, and a plant is about to be installed to produce Diesel engine spraying oils and bitumen.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Golf again this afternoon—And once Mr. Simpson gave his ball an awful walloped and the Boss said "Wow! That's a great one!"

It sailed way out of sight, too, so I galloped on ahead to look for it.

But would you believe it?—They would have marched right by me if I hadn't barked at them several times!

And as soon as I found it I sat down and waited for them to come along.

Soon found out the reason though—The ball I had found didn't belong to Mr. Simpson! "But," said the boss, "it's a dandy and he'll be glad to get it!"—which was all the better!

Sunset Stories

The Herdsman in the Sky

T. WAS Saturday night, and the children were waiting eagerly to see whether the herdsman would bring Uncle Ned, as it often did, to the window. Sunday, with them and the incomprensible thing about it was its density, which was extremely low that meteoric particles raised to incandescence heat by friction with the earth's atmosphere could pass through the corona unaffected. It was, in fact, less dense than the most perfect vacuum that the natural scientist could create in a laboratory.

"O Uncle!" exclaimed Lindsay. "We want to show you our star books. You know we said we were going to make them. Three pages are done. On the first page are the two dippers, Ursus Major and Ursus Minor. Our page two is Orion with his sword and belt; and on page three is Leo, the lion."

"We've looked for those constellations every clear night," added Helen, "but we can't find Orion any more. Where have he gone?"

"We've looked away from Orion," answered Uncle. "Our journey around the earth and we shall have to wait until next winter to see the giant hunter again. I'm glad you got his picture before he left. But if you can sit up a bit later than usual tonight, we can see another huge man among the sky people. His name is Bootes (Boo'-tes), the herdsman."

Mother said they might sit up; and a little later they were all on the lawn under the sky, looking up at the beautiful stars.

"You haven't told us where to look," said Dolly, "but I suppose

Progress in the Churches

Princesses Received Dolls

Seven Japanese princesses were on the reception committee to welcome to Japan the 13,000 doll messengers of friendship sent last November, according to the Federal Council Bulletin, the organ of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Miss Betty Ballantine, daughter of the American consul-general in Tokyo, presented the first doll. Miss Yukiko Tokugawa, granddaughter of Prince Iyasato Tokugawa, ranked next in importance of the Japanese children.

Letter of the Japanese children to the American children.

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Miss Francis Bannerman

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1927

EDITORIALS

Indian Reforms and Christianity

ONE noticeable effect of the recent political reforms in India is the encouragement of the growth of Christianity in that country. Recently Dr. V. S. Azariah, the first Indian to rise to the position of a bishop, pointed out in a sermon preached by him at Westminster Abbey that instead of the indifference and opposition to Christianity that many believed would result from the growth of nationalism in India, there had come to the fore a great admiration for it. It may, indeed, be foretold that if the supply of workers is adequate for the work to be done, the expansion of the Christian Church in the future will be enormous, the explanation for this being found in the introduction of the reforms of 1819.

There was obviously no intention on behalf of the British statesmen who introduced the new measure to weaken thereby the strength of the Hindus. Indeed, from the speeches of Lord Olivier, ex-Secretary of State, it would appear that the reformers were mainly thinking of Hindu nationhood, and were inclined to treat Muhammadans, Christians, Parsees, and other minorities with insufficient consideration. Nevertheless the reforms include in their very essence that which must cause the gradual disruption of Hinduism as it exists at present. In the process large fragments will almost inevitably be detached to the missionary religions.

The reforms are the British reply to the demands of a small but increasing number of educated Indians, whose education through the alien English language has been on Western models which preach the virtues of democracy, the equality of man, and all those ideas which are commonplaces in Great Britain. Naturally the advance made has therefore been in the direction of responsible government on democratic lines. The astonishing thing that must be realized in this connection is that the very idea of democracy is contrary to all that Hinduism stands for. Democracy connotes a united nation of people, who, whatever their variations in wealth, are as individuals all on one level. Hinduism lays great stress upon the groupings of individuals, all graded one above the other, the members of any one group being forbidden to eat, drink, or intermarry with those of any other.

A situation of this kind can only be maintained as long as the society that upholds it is untouched by outside influences, but despite the ignorance, lack of education, and hereditary shackles of the outcastes, Hinduism has even under the old conditions been constantly exposed to attack from missionary movements. Gradually the men of humble rank are discovering that there are other societies in the world which allow those who join them to hold up their heads among equals instead of obliging them to bow the neck of inferiority. Already in the one See of Dornakal it is said that the Christians are increasing by 10,000 converts a year, all at the expense of the Hindus, but in future the pace must be accelerated all over the country, for the reforms now add their secular influence to the doctrines preached by the Christian religion, and loudly proclaim the equality of man.

Agricultural Aid Plans

INSTITUTIONS designed to extend credits to farmers in the flooded areas of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana are being established as a part of the emergency plans. While the details of the arrangement as worked out by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, are interesting in themselves, the organizations planned are probably far more important for what they portend. Politically, agricultural aid has not been rendered impotent by reason of the veto of the McNary-Haugen bill and the adjournment of Congress. As a matter of fact, President Coolidge has himself acknowledged that some constructive plan would be evolved and submitted to the next Congress. The emergency in the flooded districts has, therefore, offered that opportunity to test the practicability of extending agricultural succor without resorting to a scheme that would have no more than a veneer to cover its objectionable state subsidy. It is clearly recognized, of course, that the situation in the South calls for abundant giving from every channel that is practical, but aside from this, money furnished through such avenues as the foregoing must, naturally, be in the nature of loans.

In the first place, the intermediate credit banks and the Farm Loan Board plan to grant all the credits they are capable of to the farmers in the Mississippi flood district. As a further means of rendering aid, through local initiative three credit institutions have been organized. These have a capital of \$500,000 in Arkansas, \$500,000 in Mississippi and of \$750,000 in Louisiana. At the invitation of President Coolidge the representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce have met with Secretary Hoover and promised to duplicate the capital already raised locally. In other words the business interests outside the flooded districts will subscribe capital to the extent of \$1,750,000 to lend to the credit institutions in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Through the capital so raised the corporations will be able to extend loans \$3,500,000 in credits. The intermediate credit banks will be able to duplicate from three to four to one. The anticipation is that at least \$10,000,000 in loans will be available through the emergency credit institutions alone. Therefore there should be a total borrowing power of nearly \$50,000,000 through all the agencies operating.

The total thus made available to the farmers within the area that was flooded should be ample to take care of all immediate needs. That in itself is a humanitarian step, but in the actual working out of the plan the country will be able to test the practicability of the farm credit scheme which has been advanced and which, according to report, is being seriously considered by the Administration. If the credit plan works successfully, it is reasonable to expect that something similar will be used in drafting permanent

farm relief legislation in the next Congress. Out of the present emergency, therefore, should come an experience which will redound to the permanent good of a vast population of the United States. And inasmuch as the present emergency plan has enlisted the co-operation of the industrial East the permanent plan finally determined upon should have the endorsement of the manufacturing community, a fact which should go far toward insuring its success.

Results of the Geneva Conference

THE International Economic Conference has performed a most useful service in clearing the air and laying down the lines on which international action might be taken for the removal of some of the outstanding obstructions to the freedom of commerce. It has passed unanimous resolutions emphasizing the necessity for a return to a reasonable tariff policy in Europe, and has demonstrated the interdependence of nations, and the folly of the idea that the disorganization of industry and the inflated currencies which followed from the war, can be corrected by high tariffs. Import and export prohibitions, arbitrary practices and disguised discriminations in the form of internal taxes or subsidies, export taxes on raw materials, which increase the price of production in foreign countries, and all such measures designed to promote the trade of one country at the expense of another, have been shown to be illusory in their effect, for they injure the nation which adopts them even more than its competitors.

The rudimentary doctrine that a nation cannot export unless it imports, and that all trade is an exchange of goods, and not a kind of warfare for the exclusion of the foreigner's wares, was accepted by the conference as a fundamental doctrine. Equality of treatment in the matter of tariffs, by the application of the most-favored-nation clauses in all commercial treaties, was also recognized as the just and proper method of commercial dealing between nations. The disadvantages of frequent changes in tariffs, which produce uncertainty and confusion in the making of contracts, have also been proclaimed, while the delegates of forty-five nations have put their names to a plea for giving fair treatment to foreigners trading in their midst. Moreover, to avoid disputes as to the interpretation of commercial treaties, the conference has laid it down that the arbitration of the Hague Court ought to be accepted.

But it may take a long time for the nations of Europe to learn the full meaning of the lessons which have been written on the blackboard at Geneva. Nations may still be inclined to think of trade in terms of war rather than of peace. Powerful interests are ranged behind the high tariff; it may still be difficult to rid the world of the idea that the safest plan for a country is to aim at self-sufficiency. The deadweight of prejudice and long adherence to wrong habits of thought are not likely to be removed merely by a few weeks' discussion at Geneva. Too much must not be expected from the conference, but considerable impetus can hardly fail to have been given to public opinion by the findings of the experts at Geneva. How far the governments will act depends on this opinion, but it is a hopeful sign that the French Government postponed the consideration of its tariff bill until the conference had finished its discussion.

We may, therefore, hope to see some definite action taken when the diplomatic conference meets in November to deal with import and export prohibitions and restrictions. This will afford a good opportunity for making a start and will be a test of the sincerity of the governments concerned.

Canada's Coming Celebration

THE Dominion of Canada on July 1 next will celebrate with country-wide festivities the sixtieth anniversary of the Nation's birth. The occasion will have peculiar interest for the people of the United States, and many thousands of visitors from that country will take part in the various celebrations. Reasons for this are many. Chief among them are the facts that the two countries are close neighbors, separated only by an imaginary line 3000 miles long unfortified for more than a century; that the two peoples have a common language and very similar political and social institutions; that each is the best customer of the other with trade exchanges of enormous and rapidly increasing proportions, and, what is practically unknown today, that the United States played an important, though unconscious, part in the selection of Canada's official name, "Dominion."

A booklet just issued by the Canadian Government's Bureau of Statistics discloses this last interesting information. This booklet explains how three facts made confederation, which is about to be celebrated, a practical instead of an academic question. These were, (1) a deadlock in the legislative assembly of Upper and Lower Canada; (2) notice given by the United States that the old reciprocity treaty would be abrogated, thus forcing Canada to look for new channels of trade and ways of promoting it; (3) intimation from the British Government that Canada must to a large extent provide for its own defense.

Influence of the United States in the choice of the name "Dominion" was exerted in the discussions that preceded the adoption of the British North America Act. It had been proposed that Canada should be called the Kingdom of Canada. In the first draft of the British North America Act, prepared by Sir John A. Macdonald, the word "Kingdom" was used. Then it was pointed out that this name might be objectionable to the people of the United States. So it was set aside and the term "Dominion" was substituted. Exactly why this word was chosen is not recorded, but there is a tradition that it was suggested by the Bible text: "He shall have dominion from sea to sea."

Figures recently given by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics indicate the remarkable growth of the Dominion's commerce, the increase in its population, the astonishing energy of its people and the importance of such a close neighbor to the people of the United States. The Dominion's population on June 1, 1926, was estimated at 9,329,800, an increase in the five

years from June 1, 1921, of 600,817. The national wealth of Canada is estimated at \$22,000,000,000, which makes an average of \$2525 for every inhabitant. At the time of the adoption of confederation in 1867 the country's wealth was placed at \$1,500,000, making it fourteen times now what it was then.

Canadians bought goods from the United States in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, valued at \$687,746,410, an amount equal almost to \$69 per head of Canada's population. During the last fiscal year Canada sold to the United States goods worth \$466,419,539, so that the total trade between the two countries was \$1,154,165,949. This is \$400,370,000 more than the total trade of the Dominion with the whole British Empire. These big figures give practical and substantial reasons for good neighborliness between the two countries and for future cultivation of that mutual attitude.

Besides these business facts, there are good grounds for lively and admiring interest on the part of the people of the United States for Canada and the Canadians. There are many aspects of the manner in which the great and prosperous nation at the north conducts its business, its government and its social life that deserve close study and emulation from its larger neighbor. It will be worth while for visitors from the United States during the coming celebrations in the Dominion to observe these features of it with special care.

Artists and Not Art Needed

ART—does it give a country a strong position in the world? From time to time, it has been supposed to do so; and on occasion it undoubtedly has done so, especially when not left too much to its contemplative self, and when supported by abundant means and vigorous morals. Poetry, of all the arts, has the most often, perhaps, caused political currents to swerve this way or that. In proof of what even a small poem may accomplish, there stands the proverb about the writing of a nation's songs and the making of its laws. For the larger sort, no epic could be named but has had an influence on the grand affairs of state, and has in some more or less important manner affected diplomatic history.

After poetry, drama; which, in a modern view, possesses not only political and diplomatic, but also something like strategic, efficacy. Drama becomes, in such a case, part of a government's "cultural front." A writer in the Moscow *Izvestia* advises that the theater be put in the service of the Revolution; not that the stage should be used for agitation, but that all scenic resource should be turned to the improvement of the masses. Which is but the opposite of the wording of the program adopted by certain American organizations of conservative temper; more particularly those devoted to opera. Give the people the works of the masters in traditional style, and they will retain their affection for established order, is the sum of argument.

The Russian idea found fair exemplification, presumably, in the performances of the Moscow Art Theater Music Studio, which visited the United States two seasons ago. Here, an opera of the French school that in its original form represented European civilization of the nineteenth century, with society in grades and levels, was changed to picture a reformed civilization, with a society of no grades and no levels, on a heroless, heroineless stage, the principal character being the chorus.

This "Carmencita" production, in all conscience, is a mere arrangement, spoiling a good old work of art and furnishing no good new one. It may beguile, but it certainly deceives, the masses. On the other hand, a conventional staging of "Carmen" is only a record of past achievement. It leaves the masses where it found them and gives them nothing to aspire to. For both sides in the controversy, one answer, probably, will do: The need is not so much for art as for artists.

Random Ramblings

In Ripon, England, where it is the custom for a horn to be blown at 9 o'clock every evening, the job of horn-blower, which dates back to Alfred the Great, goes to the man who succeeds in blowing his horn louder than anyone else. A true case of blowing one's own horn.

A ship load of sea water from off Portland, Me., has been shipped to New York for the Aquarium there because the water off the Maine coast is saltier than that off Manhattan. Maine always was noted for its salt fish.

A prune is a plum with the water dried out of it. You can put the water back by a process of soaking, but it will never be a plum again—always a prune. There's a lesson here, sure enough.

CAL seems to be popular in high circles this year. CAL Coolidge heads the list, with C.A. Lindbergh and C.A. Levine, of the team of Chamberlin and Levine, flying close behind.

It used to be that one had to wait until dark to view the stars, but with motion pictures "continuous all day" the stars may be viewed at any time.

The fact that President Coolidge is to be guarded by Redmen in the Black Hills gives another touch to color to the summer White House.

It should be at least another month or two before an American aviator in Europe will be considered just another tourist.

These are the days when the amateur gardener wonders if he really did plant radishes in that row? Or was it lettuce?

Although American paper money is to be made smaller, it is likely that the shorter "long green" will go just as far.

Colonel Lindbergh's distance record can never be beaten. He flew from New York to the hearts of the whole world.

King Albert says he is alone in his classification as a Rotarian. No other king need apply.

In the discussion of prohibition, opinions are interesting, but the facts are convincing.

Hail, Columbia, happy landing!

Remembering Luis

IT IS mainly because of Luis that we are so fond of Taormina. Of course, we liked the queer old town, with its brightness and the cobbled crooked footways set high above the seashore. We were in a condition to admit that, although a week in the heatless interior of winter Sicily had made common comfort the unattainable.

We looked with misgiving on the large bare floors of the hotel, at the absurdly small oasis of rug, the chilly white porcelain toilet set, and shivered at the thought of the frigid water. And then we saw Luis in the doorway—Luis in a spotless white apron that reached to his heels—Luis with pine cones for kindling and a bundle of faggots.

"I think you like him hot," he said, pointing to a tiny stove. "You are of Uncle Sam, no? I like Americans."

After Luis had built the fire, he closed the long doors that opened onto the tiny balcony, stopping a minute to look at the last clouds of color on the sea, before shutting out the night air. Then he brought in tapering brass jugs of hot water with fresh white towels across the tops. He turned down the bed clothes and brought an extra blanket which he laid at the foot of the bed, folded cunningly so that it might be very easy to pull up in the cool early morning hours.

Luis whistled, "Yes, We Have No Bananas," in approval of his work, put one more stick of wood in the stove, half shut the drafts, and left the room, closing the door carefully behind him. We looked at each other and sighed with contentment.

Two hours later Luis brought a big log to stoke the stove, sibilant, and ruddy through every crack by this time. He stood a minute uncertain in the shifting half-light—then—

"You come from America. I am American, too."

Luis took a much-folded paper from a bill fold, clumsy fingers caressing this, his "first paper"—dated ten years before.

"I live in America five years. My mother send me a letter to Brooklyn to my store. She askin' me to please come home. I sell my business for money—not much. I come home to Taormina. My mother not really need me. She only want see her son. That is not joke for Luis."

Luis stepped a little closer and dropped his voice.

"I work very much, from in the mornin' five to at night ten. Maybe fifty cent one day. My wife she eat, my little boy eat, my little girl eat. We got one baby. One day—yes—I come again to Brooklyn. When? Luis cannot tell."

And then his quick smile showed white.

"Tomorrow I think you wake up early. I show you something. I show you our mountain very early, when the sun he first see her. I like you should see that. I come for you."

He backed toward the door still smiling.

"I hope you good-night."

He was gone. Slowly, luxuriously we began to get ready

for bed, warming ourselves front and back by the fire. What a chap to know how badly we needed a good thawing. And finally the balcony doors were open again for the fragrant air, the thin sounds from the beach, and the moonlight to come in. Utter peace—warmth—dark shadows on the walls playing fitfully with the moonlight—red cracks—

All too soon Luis was thumping at our door. Heavily we pulled on shoes, clad ourselves lightly and joined him. Luis smiled at our sleepy faces and disbelief, himself immaculate and brisk.

"This way," and we followed him down the gray hall, through a window and onto a flat roof. The morning was just come. Below the still sea, faintly coloring and above the peak of Etna, her white plume rising straight into the pure air.

Luis whispered, "Look!"

As the rising sun gave color to the mountain and the smoke grew fiery, as the sea reflected the changing sky, Luis was grave, noting each change, rapt before the majesty he was sharing with us.

And when, after the pageantry, the sun had really risen dazzling on the snow cap, Luis said simply to us, beauty still in his eyes:

"Every day I come on here to see."

After the lingering days slipped past, Luis, always devoted to his two Americans, gave us days of wonderful contentment. He kept our quarters spotlessly clean, and greatest blessing of all, stoked the rattle-trap little stove until, on even the longest days of raw wet winds, we returned from sight-seeing to warmth and comfort. Luis managed free times when he drove off with exuberant and intricate Sicilian idiom the swarms of would-be guides, and took us himself down to the fair at the fishing village far below on the curve of shore, up to the huddled huts on the overhanging crag—or showed us a Taormina not seen by tourists.

"The American people in Brooklyn very good to Luis five year ago," he would say.

But finally Luis shined our shoes for the last time, pressed our travel-worn clothes, brought our lunch for the day's run ahead, and carried our bags to the bus. Then—

"Luis, we want to help a little toward your passage money."

Luis in a kindly manner pushed away the few bills which we offered to him.

"I love America. I think you good time here. I very glad. One day I go to America again. In America perhaps you see Luis."

And when we opened our lunch box, we found a spray of the first almond blossoms, and in labored writing on a scrap of paper—"For remember your American Luis."

L. P. L.

LONDON
TWO by-elections are pending which all political parties are watching eagerly as a test of the extent to which the country is behind the Government's intensely contentious Trade Union Reform Bill. The constituencies concerned are those of Boworth and Westbury, which fell to the Conservatives by very narrow majorities in three-cornered contests at the last elections. The Liberals are confident that they can recapture both seats and are making immense efforts to do so. Labor is also hopeful, especially in the case of Westbury, where it claims that the large mining element in the electorate is solidly behind it. The Conservatives' prospects are doubtful. Should they succeed in holding either of the seats, however, it would immensely strengthen the Government's position.

A famous art collection comes under the hammer here July 13-15 in a sale now advertised of paintings and other works of art from Dorchester House, London, and Westonbirt, Gloucestershire, belonging to the estate of Sir George Holford. Examples of the work of such old masters as Botticelli, Tintoretto, and Titian, besides Flemish and French tapestries, Sevres vases, Louis XV and Louis XVI timepieces, and sixteenth and seventeenth century miniatures, are included in the sale which means the final dispersal of treasures long the object of attention from connoisseurs. The collection originally included such rare volumes as the First Folio Shakespeare, a first edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and a first edition of Walton's "Angler," but these passed some time ago into other hands